MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bancroft District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
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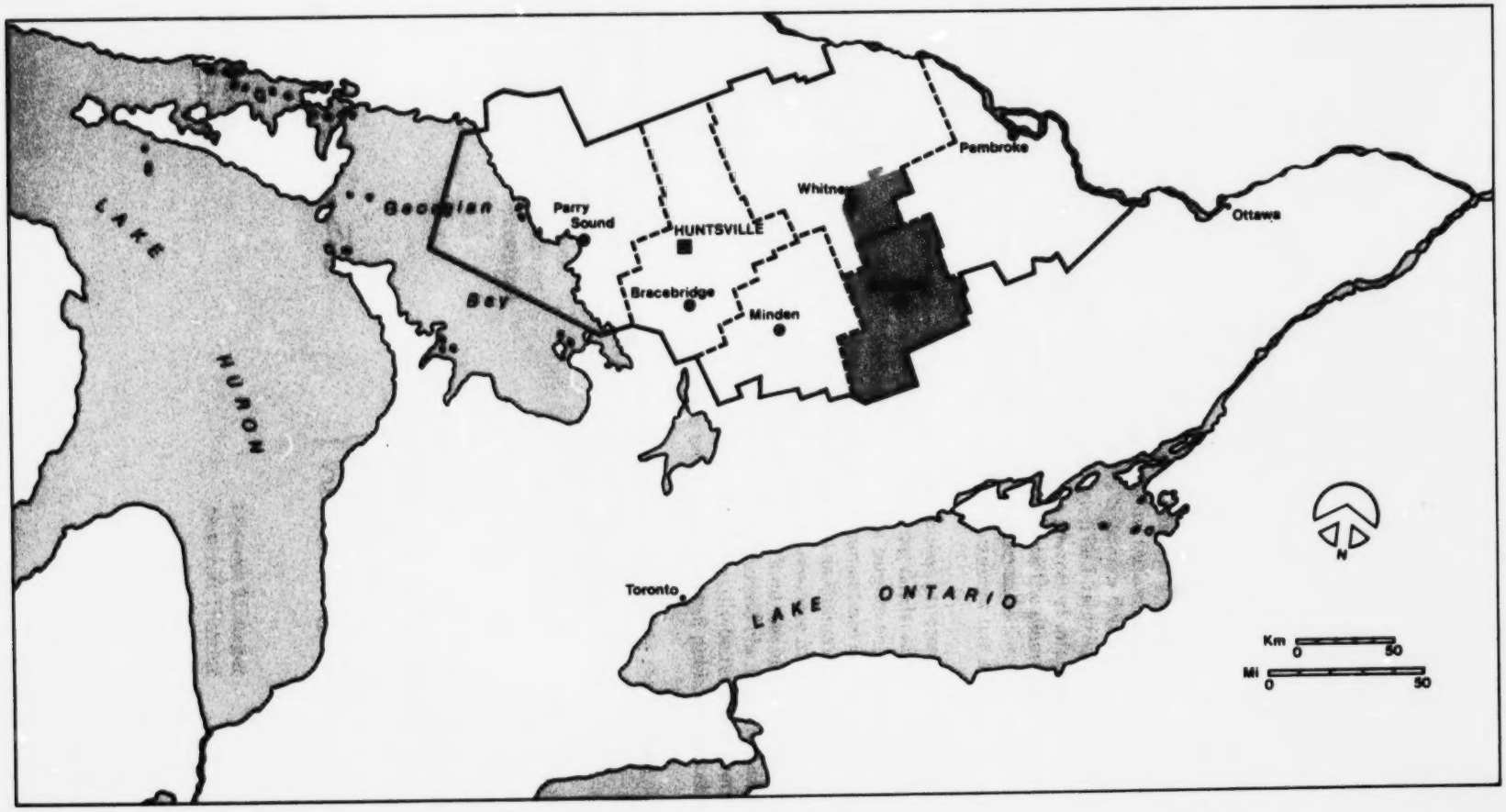
Deputy Minister

1983

BANCROFT DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN REGION



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Bancroft District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working toward the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

R. M. Christie

Regional Director
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District Manager
Bancroft District

contents

FOREWORD

I INTRODUCTION 1

II GENERAL POLICIES 5
A: integrated resource management 5
B: public safety 6
C: environment 7
D: energy 8

III SPECIFIC POLICIES 9
A: forestry 9
B: mineral aggregate 12
C: minerals and fossil fuels 14
D: fisheries 17
E: wildlife 19
F: provincial parks 22
G: general recreation 27
H: land administration 29

IV STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 33
A: significant program areas 33
B: areas of special interest 34
C: modified management areas 34
D: ministry access road construction on public land 37
E: general resource areas 38

V APPLICATION 41

APPENDICES
A: target distribution 46
B: highlights of the ministry's public consultation program 47

GLOSSARY 49

figures

	Regional Setting	iii	5	Significant Wildlife Habitat	21
1	Forestry	10	6	Provincial Parks and Recreation	26
2	Mineral Aggregate	13	7	Generalized Land Tenure	30
3	Minerals and Fossil Fuels	16	8	General Resource Areas	back pocket
4	Fisheries	18			

tables

1	Achievement of Provincial Park Targets in Bancroft District	24
2	Opportunities and Tentative Targets for Crown Land Recreation to the Year 2000	28
A1	Assignment of Targets	46
B1	Summary of Contacts	48
B2	Summary of Responses	48

I INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Natural Resources manages, protects and encourages the use of natural resources for social and economic benefits. It is responsible for maintaining and, where possible, increasing the supply of renewable resources such as fish, wildlife, and timber and for providing recreational opportunities. It also has the responsibility for the wise management of non-renewable resources such as sand, gravel, and minerals. The ministry is charged with the responsibility to manage the province's natural resources for the best long-term social and economic return while keeping adverse environmental effects to a minimum. Resources are managed to meet Ontario's present and future needs.

1. ROLE OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The activities of the ministry are defined by a goal and three broad objectives.

The goal of the ministry is:

- to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario, and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

The goal is achieved through three broad objectives:

Resource Production

- to provide an optimum continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario by stimulating and regulating the utilization of available supplies of fish, furbearers, minerals, and trees by resource products industries.

Outdoor Recreation

- to provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters:
  - a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities accessible to, and for the continuous benefit of, the people of Ontario;
  - the identification and conservation of unique or representative physical, biological, cultural, and historical features of the province; and
  - a continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario from tourism and its related industries.

Land and Water Management

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario; and
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage, and loss of natural resource values resulting from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage, and abandoned mines.

2. DESCRIPTION OF BANCROFT DISTRICT

This report deals with the Bancroft Administrative District of the Ministry of Natural Resources, and with the Townships of Airy, Dickens, Lyell, Murchison, Sabine, and the south part of Clancy in the Algonquin Park Administrative District (see frontispiece).[1] For convenience, the report is called the *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines*.

The planning area encompasses 5,374 square kilometres (2,057 square miles). It is bordered on the north by Algonquin Park, on the east by Pembroke District, on the west by Minden District (all within the Algonquin Region), and on the south by Tweed and Lindsay Districts (in the Eastern and Central Regions, respectively).

(1) Separate Land Use Guidelines have not been prepared for Algonquin Park District because the Algonquin Park master plan serves the same purpose. There are eight townships in the Algonquin Park District not included in the master plan. The southern five (plus part of Clancy) are dealt with in this document. The northern three townships, (i.e. Clara, Maria and Head) are included in the Pembroke District Land Use Guidelines.

Bancroft District is situated among the steep hills of the Highlands of North Hastings and Peterborough Counties. The rolling hardwood ridges of maple, beech, basswood and oak are interspersed with over 600 lakes which boast pine clad shorelines. Sandy soils predominate throughout the district.

The Village of Bancroft (population 2,300) acts as a service centre for the surrounding eighteen townships with a total population of about 13,000.

There are approximately 8,000 cottages in the Bancroft District. It is estimated there are as many as 25,000 seasonal visitors to the area each year.

3. PLANNING PROCESS

To determine how best to manage natural resources to meet its overall goal and objectives, the ministry has undertaken a planning process that includes: the identification of specific program objectives and targets; the collection and analysis of appropriate background information; the identification and evaluation of optional strategies; the preparation of a draft *Strategy* and finally the preparation and approval of final *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines*.

Initially the ministry prepared a policy statement for southern Ontario referred to as the *Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. This statement identifies the overall ministry objectives, targets and general direction within which *District Land Use Guidelines* in southern Ontario were prepared.

Two elements of the planning process require attention, the use of targets and the ministry's public consultation process.

The ministry has established general objectives for each of its programs. These have been quantified and stated in terms of a target and also expressed in terms of a time frame (i.e. year 2000) for attainment.

Targets identify what results are expected within a planning period (i.e. 1980 to 2000) to contribute toward achievement of the overall objectives. Targets also enable the ministry to assess the degree to which program objectives are being met.

Targets will not be met immediately, rather, the intent is to aim for target achievement over the planning period.(1) It is recognized however, that a number of factors may affect target achievement including:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local or provincial basis;
- new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change of the original estimates; or
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

Where there are changes in targets, whether for the above or other reasons, the *Land Use Guidelines* will be amended accordingly. In this regard, the document is best viewed as a working paper which will be subject to considerable review and re-evaluation as the ministry proceeds with application.

4. PUBLIC REVIEW

Public involvement in the ministry's southern Ontario planning program began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. Government agencies, counties, and interested groups and individuals were consulted in the preparation of this statement.

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of 'open houses' in October of 1980. At that time the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

In August, 1982, a draft *Bancroft District Land Use Strategy* was released and additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed in the *Strategy* and to invite public comment. Meetings were also held with municipalities and interest groups at their request. Many verbal and written comments were received as a result of these meetings.

(1) The planning period for all programs is 1980 to 2000 except for forestry in which the planning period extends from 1980 to 2020.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, these *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* were prepared.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Bancroft District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in Appendix B of this report.

5. ACHIEVING MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES' GOALS THROUGH COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* identify how the ministry may use and manage Crown land and how it may wish to suggest the use of private land. The document provides direction for ministry management, and may be one of the sources of information for ministry input into the plans of municipalities and other planning agencies.

Fifty percent of the land base in the planning area is private land. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and coordinated resource management. The ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There will be instances where the ministry and others, for example, other government agencies, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the ministry will enter into negotiations to arrive at an acceptable solution.

The way in which the ministry hopes to work with municipalities, conservation authorities, and others (for example, Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement Board, and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food) is outlined in the final section of this report.

6. BACKGROUND REPORTS

Preparation of the *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* required the analysis of information regarding land availability, suitability, and productive capacity. Where compromises appeared necessary, it further required information regarding the economic implications of specific decisions. This information is contained in the following unpublished reports which can be reviewed in the district office:

- *Background Information, Bancroft District, 1976;*
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Forest Production in Bancroft District, 1982;*
- *Land Availability and Productive Capacity for Wildlife Management in Bancroft District, 1981;*
- *Existing and Potential Production of Fish in Bancroft District, 1981;*
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Parks and Recreation Areas in Bancroft District, 1981;*
- *Resolution of Program Conflicts, Bancroft District, 1981;*
- *Background Information, Algonquin Park District, 1977;*
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Mineral Aggregates, 1981; and*
- *Evaluation of Municipal Plans, 1981.*

This section outlines the general policies established at a provincial level which will be practiced or supported by each program of the ministry in the planning area. These policies provide the general principles to guide the ministry's resource management efforts. They apply to all programs, and are not specific to any one land area.

A: integrated resource management

1. OBJECTIVE

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

Resource analysis has demonstrated that the targets assigned to Bancroft District are potentially achievable on the land base available. Many activities, however, must be carried out in the same area. If all targets are to be achieved, exclusive use of large areas for single purposes is generally not possible, although in selected instances it may be necessary.

In the past, many management plans have tended to be single purpose in nature. The intent of the *Land Use Guidelines* is to integrate the ministry's resource management planning efforts.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water resources as follows:
  - normally undertake two or more compatible activities in the same major area concurrently or sequentially over time; and
  - recognize that, in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection or recreation is necessary;
- prepare resource management plans;
- ensure that each program contributes, to the extent possible, to the achievement of other program objectives. Individual area management plans, including water management plans, will be directed to achieving as many ministry objectives as possible to ensure integrated management and increased efficiency; and
- permit interim use of candidate parks providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

B: public safety

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage, and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries, and mine shafts, and abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

In Bancroft District, the first objective is met by the ministry in cooperation with municipalities and the Crowe River Conservation Authority through efforts in stream flow forecasting, contingency planning, emergency response, water regulation, forest protection, and through input to municipal plans and by-laws. There are two different criteria for defining the regulatory flood in Bancroft District. The regulatory flood for identification of flood plains in the eastern part of the district is defined as the 1:100 year flood. In the west, the regulatory flood is that produced by a storm equivalent to that which occurred in Timmins in 1961 or the 1:100 flood,[1] whichever is greater.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities and with landowners and resource users.

Forest fire management is an integral part of land and resource management. The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use within and outside the ministry. These services relate to preventing the occurrence of wild fires, controlling wild fires that threaten values, and using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

Forest fire protection is provided by the ministry or municipal agencies where they have that capability. The ministry can play a significant role in developing municipal expertise in improving fire safety and use of fire and emergency planning.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

In conjunction with others:

- ensure that new structural development does not occur in areas prone to flooding, erosion, and earth slippage or occurs only with adequate protection and safeguards;
- participate in contingency planning, flood forecasting and provision of remedial works such as dams and channelization where development already exists within hazardous areas;
- participate in the mapping of flood plains and other hazardous sites in developed and developing areas;
- suppress wild fires in the district based upon the following priorities: human safety, public works, private and public property, and natural resources;
- prepare and implement fire management plans in the fire region;
- develop cooperative fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, and forest industries;
- ensure development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are undertaken in a manner that minimizes the possibility of forest fire spread;

(1) In the Timmins storm of 1961, 10.3 centimetres (4.0 inches) of rain fell over a watershed of 10.4 square kilometres (4.0 square miles) in a period of 12 hours. The 1:100 year flood is a periodic flood of a magnitude having a recurrence interval of once in every 100 years.

- act as the lead agency in a planned program for response to fire and flood emergencies;
- promote hunter safety training and trapper education programs; and
- ensure adequate safety measures are provided at abandoned pits, quarries and mines.

C: environment

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

The ministry is one of several agencies which have legislated responsibility to maintain an acceptable environmental quality for the people of Ontario.

Achievement of ministry targets is contingent upon a great many factors, not the least of which, is the maintenance of a satisfactory environment. Of particular concern in this regard is the potential effect of acid rain. This concern is greatest on the Precambrian Shield where lakes and soils have limited capacity to buffer the effect of acid rain.

The ministry further recognizes the importance of wetlands in the total environment. A specific wetland policy will be issued by the ministry in the near future.

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. Biologically sound management is a basic requirement of forest, wildlife and fisheries management. The management of non-renewable resources includes both protecting them from incompatible land use activities and discouraging use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would be suitable. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating measures and rehabilitation are used. A number of the ministry's activities are carried out in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

All programs also contribute to identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural, and historical features of the province.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

To ensure the achievement of environmental policy:

- manage renewable resources on a biologically sound basis involving the management of entire plant and animal communities rather than single species;
- manage non-renewable resources to meet current demands, giving attention to anticipated future needs. The ministry will discourage the use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would suffice;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies;
- identify and protect the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants;
- participate in monitoring the effects of contaminants, including acid rain on natural resources; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

D: energy

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.[1]

2. DISCUSSION

In the planning area, three management programs contribute to energy conservation and alternative energy sources:

- the land and water management program may contribute through proper management of water resources with potential for hydro-electric generation;
- the mineral resource management program may contribute through assisting in the identification of energy facts such as uranium and peat; and
- the forest management program may contribute to provincial energy objectives through encouraging the use of wood residues as fuels or for the protection of fuels.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- ensure that energy potential is considered before permanent commitments are made to uses which exclude energy production;
- recognize wood as an acceptable energy alternative;
- examine the energy production potential of ministry operated dams; and
- undertake an inventory of potential peat resources.

(1) Provincial energy objectives are identified in "Energy Security for the Eighties: A Policy for Ontario," 1979, Ministry of Energy.

This section outlines the district's strategies for each program, and the basis upon which they were developed. It identifies activities necessary to meet program targets; to minimize impacts on other uses; and to assist in implementation of other programs. Finally, it relates these strategies to the program's land using components, which are illustrated as general resource areas on Map 9 (back pocket).

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices, and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS[1]

The forestry targets in Bancroft District are:

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 0.45 million cubic metres (15.9 million cubic feet) of industrial fibre by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

3. DISCUSSION

The maximum production of marketable wood which can be achieved in the district with increased management effort is 0.51 million cubic metres (18.2 million cubic feet). Not all land is available for forest production, however. When allowance is made for other uses, (e.g. provincial parks, modified management areas), the maximum production achievable is about 0.45 million cubic metres (15.9 million cubic feet). Therefore, the target requires that all remaining Crown and private land forests be available for forest management. Specifically, achievement of the target requires:

- all existing site class 1, 2 and 3 forested lands be available for forest production;
- supporting municipal official plan policy and zoning designations;
- increased forest management to achieve optimum stocking of 80 percent and to minimize losses due to defects such as rot and defect in trees;
- improved utilization of less desirable species by industry; and
- improved utilization of poorer quality and smaller diameter trees in the marking and cutting process.

(1) Target and all calculations of forest productivity are expressed in terms of net merchantable volumes unless otherwise stated.

MAP 1

BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

N

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways

FORESTRY

FOREST MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW
- SEED ORCHARD/TIMBER RESEARCH PLOT

These five townships are part of the M.N.R. Algonquin Park District.

ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT

PEMBROKE DISTRICT

MINDEN DISTRICT

TWEED DISTRICT

BANCROFT DISTRICT

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Map 1 illustrates forest management potential within the district.

Over 46 percent of the wood needed to meet the needs of industry will have to be generated from private land. It is unlikely, however, that all forested private lands required will be managed for forest production. When more detailed resource inventories become available for private land, appropriate modifications to the *Land Use Guidelines* will be made.

Forty-three percent of the total potential production will be quality wood products (i.e. sawlog and veneer), and 57 percent will be lower quality products (i.e. fibre, fuelwood). The main industrial demand now, and in the future, appears to be for quality wood products.

All forestry work carried out in deer yards will be in accordance with deer management guidelines and wildlife management plans. Since forest management activity in deer yards is necessary to maintain and enhance suitable deer habitat, a 'no-cut' policy is unnecessary. Rather, the effect will be to increase the time between cuts to maintain sufficient conifer crown cover for winter shelter.

The significance of the request for deer range management is that 4 percent of the total potential yield and 21 percent of the potential conifer production (more than a third of which is pine) in the district is in deer yards. As less wood may be available from yarding areas, it may be difficult to "maintain the present diversity of forest products". The ministry will monitor this situation carefully.

Existing conditions of the forest fall short of the optimum due to high-grading for pine and hardwood sawlogs by an active logging industry during the past eighty years. The 0.51 million cubic metres (18.2 million cubic feet) potential volume is based on calculations that assume very intensive management of every available hectare plus optimum conditions with respect to volume, size and quality of trees, and desirable species. Consequently, over the next forty years, the present volume target will be achieved only with intensive management of all productive forested land not committed to other uses is required.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- direct forest management efforts on both public and private land toward the most productive sites, areas in which there has been a significant management investment (e.g. seed orchards and plantations), and areas of mature forest;
- prepare forest management plans for Crown land which will assist in the achievement of all ministry objectives;
- encourage wise management of private land forests. This will include preparation of a private land forest management plan;
- encourage municipalities to promote good forest management on all forested lands required to ensure achievement of forestry targets;
- encourage private land forest owners to enter into agreements with the ministry under the *Woodlands Improvement Act*;
- direct activity toward the maintenance or enhancement of stands of desirable tree species on suitable lands;
- encourage the use of wood as a fuel and conduct inventories and investigate the possibility of wood production specifically for conversion to energy;
- use pesticides where necessary in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment approved guidelines;
- control insects and disease where operationally feasible;
- improve forest management efforts on both private and public lands to increase the quality and quantity of production, to protect environmental values and to enhance recreational opportunities;
- undertake cooperative forest management activities with conservation authorities, municipalities and individual landowners; and
- promote the effective marketing of forest products including fuelwood, other low grade material, and specialty products.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Bancroft District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 11.5 million tonnes (12.7 million tons) for the period 1982 to 2000.

3. DISCUSSION

The target provides for about a 1 percent annual growth in aggregate use to the year 2000. Total production of aggregates from 1950 to date is 12.9 million tonnes (14.3 million tons), 81 percent of which was produced from private land.

Major consumption has been in road building and maintenance, and urban development.

Past production has affected approximately 200 hectares (490 acres) of land underlain by aggregates. Achievement of the target will require an additional 320 hectares (780 acres) of land based on average characteristics of pits within the district. Estimates of potential land area underlain by aggregates is 153,900 hectares (383,100 acres). Map 2 identifies general areas of mineral aggregate. Although aggregate potential greatly exceeds demand, some local difficulties may be encountered since:

- supply may not be within economic hauling distances from centres of demand;
- sources of quality aggregate may be limited;
- inventories of location, quality and quantity of aggregates are incomplete; and
- the ministry cannot guarantee continued use or level of production.

As a means of ensuring availability of adequate resources, it is often necessary to maintain more aggregate than the target would suggest is warranted. This is necessary to account for the constraints which confront the aggregate mining industry in the development and use of aggregate resources.

Furthermore, the mineral aggregate target does not take into account resource requirements beyond the year 2000 nor does it allow for unexpected increases in demand prior to that date. The target, therefore, represents the minimum supply of aggregates for which the potential must be maintained to meet needs for the next 20 years.

As such, the ministry is not seeking land use designation of large areas as "aggregate extraction"—rather, it is seeking designations such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future.

To allow for this, the ministry will seek to protect existing areas of production from uses that may preclude the extraction of aggregate; will continue to refine the inventory; and, will ensure that the value of undeveloped aggregate resources is considered before the land is committed to other uses.

The mineral aggregate areas indicated on Map 2 are in excess of anticipated future requirements. The ministry is not seeking designation of all of the mapped areas, rather, it is within these general areas that the ministry where possible, will seek maintenance of sufficient aggregate potential to provide for future needs.(1)

The ministry will encourage the orderly extraction and progressive rehabilitation of pits to ensure

(1) Protection of mineral aggregate does not mean extraction will necessarily occur, but rather that the option for extraction of the resource is retained should such use be desirable or necessary.

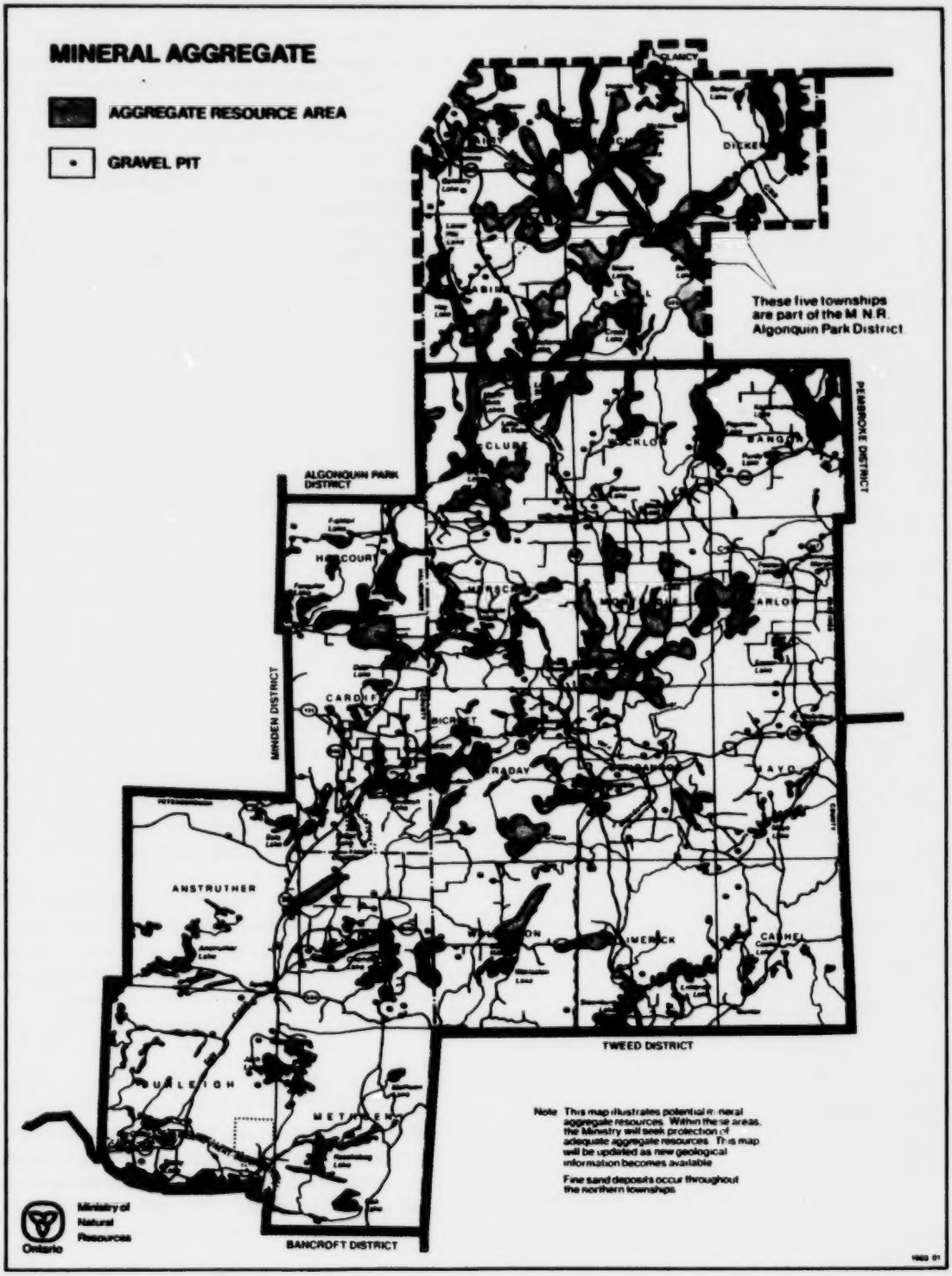
MAP 2

BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways


MINERAL AGGREGATE
AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREA
GRAVEL PIT
These five townships are part of the M.N.R. Algonquin Park District
ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT
PEMBROKE DISTRICT
MINDEN DISTRICT
ANSTRUTHER
TWEED DISTRICT
BANCROFT DISTRICT
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario
Note This map illustrates potential mineral aggregate resources. Within these areas, the Ministry will seek protection of adequate aggregate resources. This map will be updated as new geological information becomes available
Fine sand deposits occur throughout the northern townships

that aggregate extraction represents an interim land use activity with a minimum of disturbed areas at any one time.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- seek, through municipal official plans and zoning by-laws, maintenance of aggregate resource potential. In particular, as a first priority, identify expansion areas around existing pits where there are additional resources. Secondly, identify additional areas adequate to meet aggregate targets;
- consider, when evaluating areas for maintenance of potential:
  - the proximity to transportation routes;
  - the proximity to centres of demand (urban areas); and
  - the isolation of deposits (isolated deposits may require protection to meet anticipated local demand);
- encourage land uses that would not preclude future extraction on aggregate resources not required for target achievement;
- on Crown lands in unorganized townships, designate and protect required aggregate resources;
- provide basic resource data and a definition of local and provincial needs to permit identification of the areas required to meet those needs;
- encourage more emphasis on the protection of natural aggregate (specifically sand and gravel) owing to its more limited extent and generally greater value than crushable stone;
- require and encourage orderly extraction and progressive rehabilitation so that aggregate extraction represents an interim land use activity with minimal area being disturbed at any one time;
- ensure that extractive operations have a minimum impact on adjacent land uses;
- encourage municipalities to regulate pits and quarries on private lands through by-laws passed under the *Municipal Act;*
- protect all legally existing pits and quarries from on-site or adjacent land uses which may preclude expansion and utilization of the resource;
- ensure that local needs for aggregate are considered before known aggregate resources are committed to other uses which may preclude extraction of the resource;
- prepare operating plans for all Crown gravel pits;
- ensure on Crown land and encourage on private land progressive rehabilitation of pits and quarries, consistent with the expected sequential use of land; and
- protect high potential and accessible resources over low potential or inaccessible resources where appropriate.

C: minerals and fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral resources in the Bancroft District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

Specific mineral resource production targets cannot be established because of the difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing resource potential, and because actual production is primarily a responsibility of the private sector.

3. DISCUSSION

Bancroft District has been an area of active mineral exploration and development. Several mines have been developed, mining such minerals as uranium and nepheline syenite. The outlook for the

nepheline syenite industry is good, with expanded production in the future a good possibility. Unfortunately, however, the single uranium producer has recently ceased production.

In the very long-term, increased demands for energy may result in the re-establishment of the uranium based mining industry in the district. Also, other minerals may become important owing to changing commodity values and technology.

The area is also noted for mineral collecting sites of interest to people from the novice collector to the scientist.

Map 3 indicates that the district's mineral potential is relatively high. However, an evaluation of the potential of the area for peat production has not yet been carried out. There are two known peat deposits with potential for production of fuel and horticultural products located in Faraday and Limerick Townships.

Major issues related to mineral exploration and development are:

- the withdrawal of Crown land from staking or exploration. Approximately 1.3 percent of Crown land in Bancroft District is withdrawn. Most consists of parks and park reserves;
- complexities added to exploration activity owing to private ownership of surface or mineral rights; and
- added restrictions which may be placed on exploration and development activity by municipalities. Much land is already developed or committed to development for uses which may be incompatible with exploration and mineral development.

Under present legislation, the conduct of exploration and the eventual development of a mineral resource is, to a great extent, the prerogative of the mining company once an area is staked. If the ministry wishes to retain greater control in development and operations, it must retain the mining rights and permit exploration under a special licence of occupation. While this protects non-mineral values, it increases the risk to mining companies, and consequently, is a disincentive to exploration.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- ensure mineral values are evaluated before a permanent commitment of significant areas of public land to non-mining uses occurs. In areas where significant non-mineral values exist, the ministry will, where possible, permit exploration under controlled conditions before a permanent decision is made to permit non-mining uses;
- consider permitting mineral exploration and extraction in candidate provincial parks under controlled conditions in accordance with the interim use policy outlined under integrated resource management (page 5);
- develop exploration guidelines for use by the mining industry on a voluntary basis to ensure that impacts of exploration activities on other interests are minimized;
- re-open Crown land that was withdrawn from staking where these lands are not required for the achievement of other program objectives as stated in these *Land Use Guidelines*;
- open, wherever possible, acquired public lands to exploration;
- identify and evaluate potential mineral collecting sites;
- encourage an increased contribution to the local tourist industry by mineral collecting activity;
- encourage municipalities to support mineral exploration and development;
- promote a better understanding by the public of the benefits and needs of the mining industry and, conversely, a better understanding by the mining industry of the concerns of the public and other resource program considerations;
- encourage the disposition of surface rights only for the area of land necessary for the efficient operation of mining activity. This will be accomplished through negotiations with mining companies when applications for lease are made;
- encourage municipalities to support mineral exploration and extraction;
- in conjunction with other government agencies, encourage industry to bring new deposits into production as soon as economic conditions permit and encourage further domestic processing of ore; and
- identify favourable geological areas and expand the geoscience data base through collection, storage and dissemination of information.

MAP 3

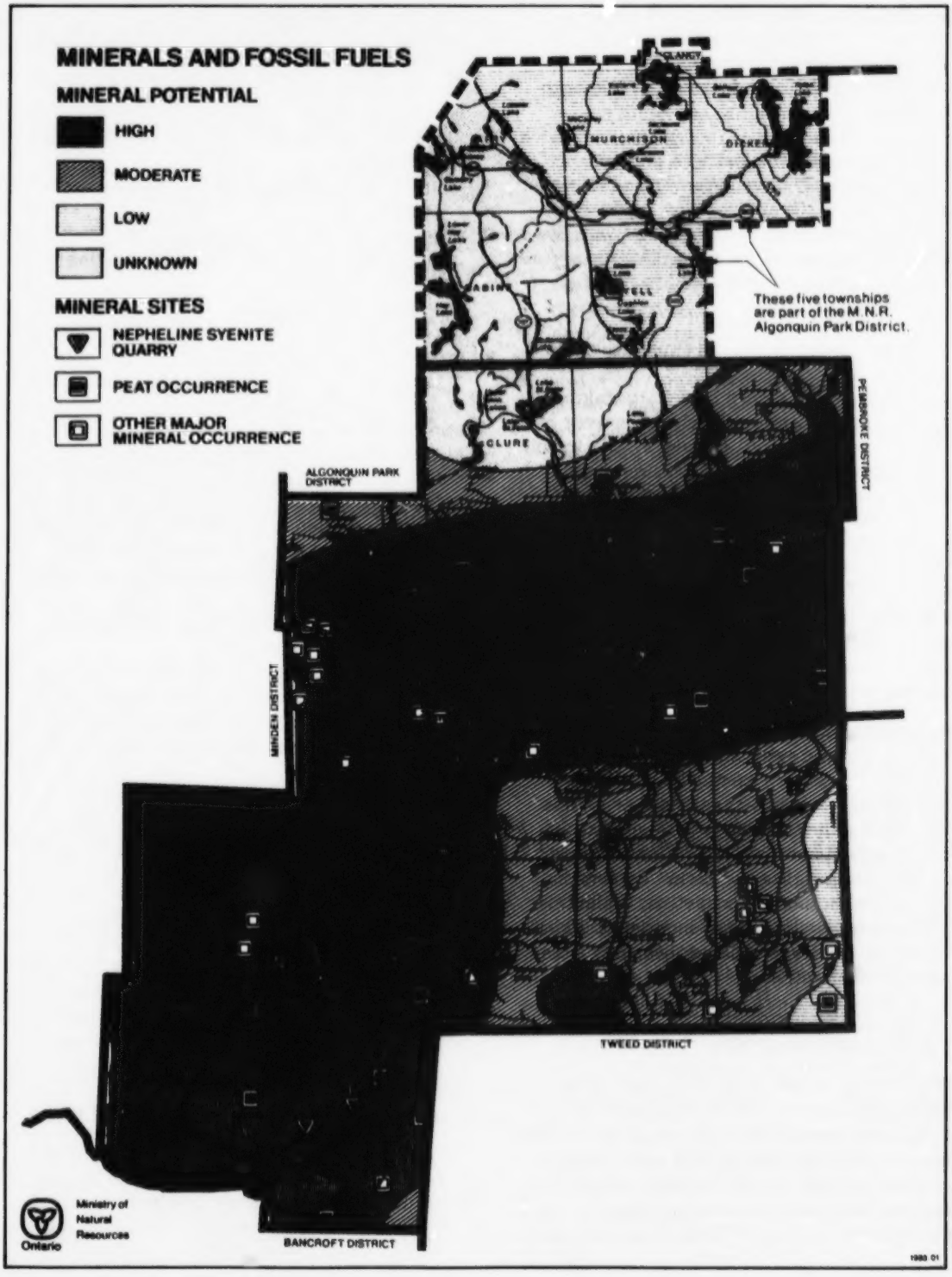
BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

N

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways



D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing

- to meet demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Bait Fishing

- to maintain current production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to prevent the extinction of any native fish species.

2. TARGETS

The targets for fisheries in the Bancroft District are:

Sport Fishing

- to provide 0.82 million recreation opportunities annually by the year 2000.

Bait Fishing

- to provide 89,000 dozen fish annually from natural resources; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure no native fish species become extinct.

3. DISCUSSION

The targets for fisheries are based upon the best information currently available. There is a need for further study to more accurately determine the present harvest and productivity of fish. As this information is refined, the targets will be re-evaluated.

The present production of harvestable fish is estimated at 95,400 kilograms (210,000 pounds) annually. Fourteen percent consists of cold water fish (trout) with the remaining 86 percent consisting of warm water fish (bass, pickerel). (See Map 4.)

The *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* do not provide for an increase in total fish productivity. It is estimated that present production approximates potential. However, the fisheries habitat of some lakes will be improved by rehabilitating head-water lakes and ponds. By doing this, cold water fish production can be increased by 18 percent or 2,360 kilograms (5,200 pounds) annually. This will subsequently reduce warm water fish production by 3 percent or 2,360 kilograms (5,200 pounds) annually.

It is estimated that 76 percent of the potential sport fish production, which includes both warm and cold water fish, is available to the general public. The remaining production is not readily available owing to private land and water access restrictions (e.g. Harcourt Township).

Lake trout and other fisheries are stressed by shoreline development and associated use, acid precipitation, and overfishing.

Lake trout require deep clear lakes with an abundance of oxygen and cold water. Only 57 of the total lakes (6.8 percent) in the district are capable of supporting this species. The addition of nutrients through development results in algal growth, which ultimately reduces the amount of oxygen available for lake trout.

Ultimately, the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other cold water fish will exceed the capacity to produce. This situation currently exists in some areas. To mitigate this situation, cold water fisheries resources have to be protected and where necessary, rehabilitated.

Warm and cool water fisheries (e.g. smallmouth bass and yellow pickerel) require spawning areas and nursery areas which are presently found in shallow water close to shore or in streams. Consequently, shoreline development can have a serious impact on them.

Acid precipitation threatens lakes not underlain by limestone or marble, and therefore affects rehabilitation and maintenance efforts. Tests of cold water lakes to date show that 2 of the 57 lakes are highly sensitive to acidification while 34 others are sensitive.

MAP 4

BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
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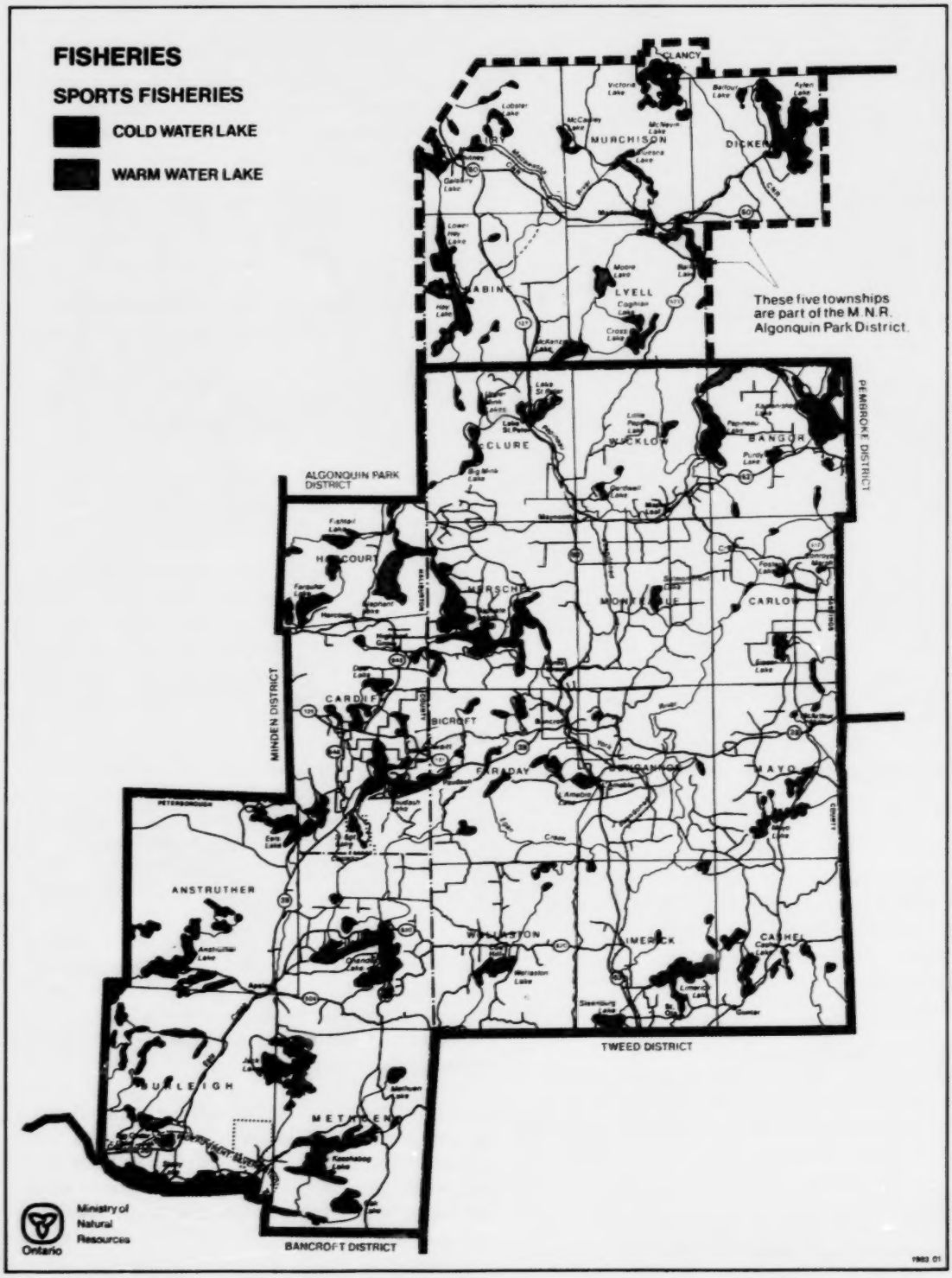
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways



4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

With regard to both warm and cold water fisheries:

- maintain existing habitat and rehabilitate degraded fish habitat;
- ensure that natural reproduction continues in self-sustaining cold water fisheries;
- promote access to fishery resources for management and use by:
  - maintaining present access, creating new Crown access and exploring with private landowners the means for opening privately accessible fishery resources to the general public;
- cooperatively work with water control agencies to minimize the impact on all sports fisheries;
- control and prevent stresses that affect fisheries (e.g. dredging and filling), and mitigate those which are unavoidable;
- encourage sport fishing pressures to shift toward under-utilized species, such as rock bass, yellow perch and suckers; and
- prepare fisheries management plans.

With respect to cold water fisheries in particular:

- protect and manage cold water fisheries based on the following considerations:
  - the degree to which populations are naturally self-sustaining;
  - the potential contribution of each fishery to the achievement of fisheries targets; and
  - the sensitivity of the lake to nutrient impacts as defined by the Ministry of the Environment;
- where necessary, regulate fishing pressure for lakes under severe fishing pressure;
- direct efforts toward making cold water lakes, which contain partially self-sustaining fisheries, as self-sufficient as possible; and
- produce as many fish as possible in artificial cold water fisheries.

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents;
- to maintain the contribution to the economy by non-resident hunters; and
- to provide increased opportunities for appreciation of wildlife and wildlife habitat;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types; and

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The targets for wildlife management in Bancroft District are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 134,000 opportunities of hunting recreation per annum, including:
  52,000 opportunities of big game hunting;

62,000 opportunities of small game hunting; and
20,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting; and

- to provide increased opportunities for viewing wildlife and its habitat;

Trapping

- to manage populations of wild furbearers such that an average annual harvest of 29,500 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000 while maintaining present species diversity; and

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to ensure no native species become extinct.

The target for wildlife viewing has not been quantified owing to the difficulty of measuring this activity and of assessing the influence of management actions. Management practices aimed at maintaining or increasing game abundance enhance viewing opportunities of both game and non-game species. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into these *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

3. DISCUSSION

Hunting targets are based on the assumption that the district will maintain its present relative contribution to the provision of wildlife recreation.

In the planning area, big game animals are deer, moose and bear. In 1980 big game populations and hunting opportunities provided were estimated to be: 5,600 deer (35,025 opportunities); 260 moose (10,400 opportunities); and 1,570 bear (5,900 opportunities).

Deer will continue to be the major contributor to big game hunting.

Careful management of winter and summer deer range, on Crown land and private land, is critical to the achievement of the target. About 30 percent of the deer yarding area is under private ownership in the Bancroft District. As a result, both habitat management and hunting opportunities depend to a large extend upon maintaining and encouraging access to the private land base through agreements between the ministry and the landowner. Map 5 identifies the location of winter deer yards.

The principle species of small (or upland) game in the planning area are ruffed grouse, woodcock and snowshoe hare.

There are presently 188,300 small game animals in the district which approximates the potential supply. These can provide about 75,000 hunting opportunities annually. The small game hunting target of 62,000 opportunities therefore, is achievable.

Wood ducks, mallards, black ducks, blue and green winged teal, and hooded and common mergansers are the primary waterfowl species.

The collective waterfowl population is estimated to be about 66,660 birds. It is estimated that these can support about 19,680 hunting opportunities annually. The target of 20,000 opportunities appears to be attainable.

Furbearers include mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, marten, fox, raccoon, wolf and beaver.

The present number of pelts harvested is about 36,350 which is considered equal to the sustainable yield. The target of 29,500 pelts will be achievable if the present land base for trapping is maintained. Consideration will be given to increase the target to reflect the sustainable yield.

Present hunting opportunities do not meet the assigned targets for most of the planning area. However, the capability to achieve the targets exists if the following strategies are implemented.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- manage and protect critical wildlife habitat including deer yards, waterfowl nesting sites and other habitat on public lands and encouraged management and protection on private lands;
- prepare management guidelines for each type of critical wildlife habitat, and integrate those into wildlife management plans;
- manage deer as the principal big game species providing about 69 percent of the hunting opportunities. Manage moose and bear populations to provide about 20 and 11 percent of the big game target, respectively. The role of moose may decline with intensive management for deer;
- maintain and enhance traditional deer habitat including both summer and winter range;
- prepare comprehensive deer yard management plans which provide for the optimum distribution of suitable conifer cover and feeding area, and which outline restrictions or direction for uses permitted in the yarding area;
- protect deer populations from predators, poaching, and disease;
- provide opportunities for high quality hunting recreation by controlling hunting pressure in

MAP 5

BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

N

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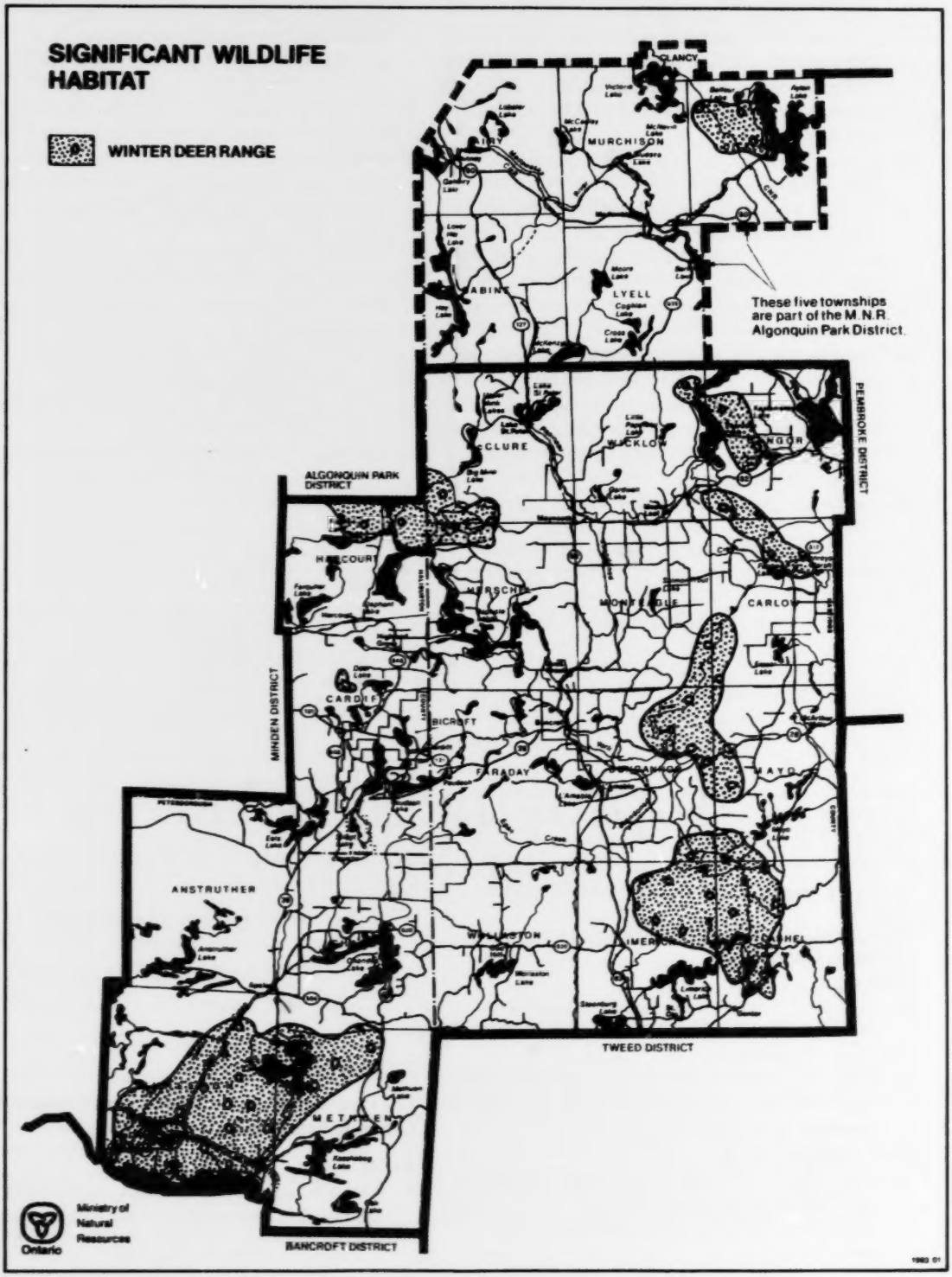

specific management areas. Methods employed may include controlling seasons, bag limits, implementing selective harvest, and limiting number of hunters;
- maintain or enhance waterfowl, beaver and muskrat production by protecting and managing wetlands;
- identify and protect endangered, threatened, or rare wildlife species;
- identify, protect and manage significant populations of wildlife species (both non-game and game) if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives and targets;
- nesting sites will be identified as significant program areas (page 33);
- develop opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment, particularly along the Jack Lake Road in Burleigh Township;
- promote trapper training and hunter safety training programs;
- work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened, or rare species;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources, and which enhance social benefits and tourism;
- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- take specific control action where wildlife destroys domestic animals or where wolves and coyotes harass deer in yarding areas;
- provide enforcement of the *Game and Fish Act* sufficient to maintain wildlife populations;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and other agency planning;
- enter into agreements with property owners to ensure habitat on private land is protected;
- acquire critical habitat areas where necessary and feasible;
- provide habitat management consulting services to landowners;
- encourage the maintenance or development of access to private lands; and
- maintain ministry access and encourage the retention of municipal access to lands important for wildlife uses.

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are:

Protection
- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation
- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation
- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism
- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial parks system in Bancroft District are:

Protection
- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features in Bancroft District which

contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;[1]

- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features in Bancroft District which contribute to the representation of each vegetative site type in the twenty-six site districts in southern Ontario;[2] and
- Historical Resources to protect provincially significant landscape-related prehistorical and historical resources which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;[3]

Heritage-Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Bancroft District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities[4] for residents and visitors to provincial parks in Bancroft District:
  - Day Use
    32,000 swimming opportunities
    19,000 picnicking opportunities
  - Extended Use
    63,000 camping opportunities
  - Backcountry
    2,000 backcountry opportunities.

3. DISCUSSION

The ministry recognizes that physical, biological, cultural and historical resources are important elements in the environment and that representative and unique components should be protected. It also recognizes that outdoor recreation is important for social well-being and tourism.

Provincial parks are an important means of protecting important resources and providing recreation and tourism benefits.

The provincial parks system is permanent, distinctive, representative, varied and accessible. It is also complementary to private sector facilities and to those of other public agencies.

The provincial park targets are achieved through specific park classes and zones within those classes. There are six classes of provincial parks: wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment, waterway, historical, and recreation. Protection targets may also be achieved through agreements with other agencies and private landowners. These may include documents outlining mutually agreed upon courses of action to protect site values in perpetuity, if necessary.

Currently there are three provincial parks in the Bancroft District. These contribute to the achievement of protection targets. Petroglyphs Provincial Park, one of the three existing parks, is the only operating historical provincial park in Ontario.

The total land required to fulfill the protection targets has not been completely identified. Further inventory is required to determine if there are significant cultural features to be protected. Additional areas necessary to meet protection targets have, however, been identified in six candidate parks in the district. One of the candidate parks also contributes to the achievement of the recreation and tourism targets.

To assist in meeting the protection objective, the ministry is identifying a system of areas of natural and scientific interest.

Areas of natural and scientific interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Areas of natural and scientific interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective.

Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

Within the context of areas of natural and scientific interest, the ministry has identified a number of significant earth and life science features within

(1) Specific emphasis will be placed on features of the Grenville geological province.
(2) Specifically site districts 9 and 11 of site 5E will be represented.
(3) Emphasis will be placed on prehistoric, forest industry and mining theme segments.
(4) The targets for recreation and tourism are expressed in terms of opportunities to swim, picnic, camp and canoe trip in provincial parks. These activities have been chosen as representative uses because quantifiable facilities are required for them. Other activities occur and are important in provincial parks; however, the selected activities are measurable and provide useful indicators of the amount of activity occurring.

TABLE 1 ACHIEVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL PARK TARGETS IN BANCROFT DISTRICT

Sites	Management By Park Class or Agreement[1]	Protection/ Heritage Appreciation			Recreation/Tourism						
					Day Use				Extended Use		Back-country
		Earth Science	Life Science	Historical/ Cultural	Picnicking		Swimming		Car Camping		Canoe Tripping[2]
					Opp. (000's)	Tables	Opp. (000's)	Metres	Opp. (000's)	Sites	Opp. (000's)
Total Target (Year 2000)					19	89	32	429	63	291	2
Existing Opp. (1982)											
Lake St. Peter	REC	—	—	—	3	14	10	71	13	60	—
Petroglyphs	HIST	R	P	P	—		—		—		—
Silent Lake	NE	P	P	L	7	33	10	62	36	166	—
EXISTING OPP. TOTAL (1982)					10	47	20	133	49	226	2
New Opp. Required by 2000					9	42	12	296	14	65	2
Available Potentials:											
IN EXISTING PARKS:											
Petroglyphs	HIST	R	P	P	7	33	0	0	0	0	0
Silent Lake	REC	P	P	L	2	9	12	296	9	42	0
IN CANDIDATE PARKS:											
Egan Chute	NR	P	R	L	0		0		0		0
Kawartha Highlands	NE	R	L	U	0		0		5	23	0
Lowrie Lakes	NR	U	P	U	0		0		0		0
Upper Madawaska River	WATER	L	R	L	0		0		0		1
McKenzie Lake (addition)	REC	R	R	L	0		0		0		0
Opeongo River	WATER	L	R	L	0		0		0		1
Other Areas of Natural & Scientific Interest											
Deer River Metavolcanics	AGREE	R	U	—	0		0		0		0
Oram Road Outcrop	AGREE	R	U	—	0		0		0		0
Total Potentials					9	42	12	296	14	65	2

(1) CLASSES:
REC — Recreation
HIST — Historical
NE — Natural Environment
NR — Nature Reserve
WATER — Waterway
AGREE — Agreement

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE:
P — Provincial
R — Regional
L — Local
— — Nil
U — Unknown

(2) Existing parks in Bancroft District are not managed for backcountry recreation opportunities (i.e. canoeing or backpacking in remote areas).

the district (Table 1). A number of these features occur in existing and candidate parks. Others occur on private land. Appropriate protection will be sought through agreements with private landowners.

Five additional sites having potential as areas of natural and scientific interest have recently been identified and are being examined to determine their significance. These sites are all earth science features and are located on Highways 28 and 121.

When inventories are complete additional earth and life science features and historical resources of significance, and other areas of natural and scientific interest may be identified in the district.

Map 6 shows existing and proposed recreational facilities, while Table 1 identifies in detail how the existing and candidate parks contribute to the achievement of the parks' targets.

Loss of hunting and trapping opportunities within candidate parks has been raised as a concern by many people.

An additional concern relates to a resort being developed on private land within the Upper Madawaska River candidate park. This development may not be entirely consistent with establishment of a waterway class park along the river.

The actual boundaries around all candidate provincial parks have yet to be finalized. Should further inventories identify significant earth and life science features, the boundaries will be amended to incorporate those features. Similarly, if it becomes evident that more area has been protected than is necessary, the boundaries will be reduced.

As an interim measure, management actions immediately adjacent to these areas will be sensitive to potential earth and life science features. Inventories will be given a high priority.

The Kawartha Highlands candidate park straddles the Bancroft-Minden Administrative District boundaries. It is intended that this park, once established, will be managed by Minden District.

The targets for provincial parks also recognize the anticipated population growth and the increasing demand for tourism. Projections of future needs have considered the magnitude of population changes, the changing age structure of the population and its expected participation in recreational activities. The targets recognize the importance of the planning area as a prime recreation area in close proximity to Algonquin Park and urban centres to the south.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- retain Lake St. Peter, Silent Lake, and Petroglyphs as provincial parks and manage these to contribute to the targets;
- manage those areas identified as candidate provincial parks according to the policy outlined under integrated resource management, page 5, to ensure that park values are protected. These are Kawartha Highlands, Lowrie Lakes, Egan Chute, Upper Madawaska River, and Opeongo River candidate provincial parks, and the addition to Lake St. Peter (McKenzie Lake reserve). Mining exploration and extraction may be considered in candidate parks under certain conditions (see page 15);
- consider the following factors in the establishment of new parks:
  - the ability to contribute to more than one park objective;
  - the degree to which the protection of unique and representative features and provincially significant areas is provided by the ministry and other agencies;
  - the deficits of recreation opportunities in provincial parks, on all Crown land and private land; and
  - the economic stimulus which could be provided to surrounding areas;
  - hunting is recommended to continue in the Upper Madawaska and Opeongo River candidate provincial parks. Commercial tourism is recommended to continue in the Upper Madawaska provincial park candidate in the Rapid Lake area, although specific land uses must be examined in the context of the park;
- develop interim management plans for candidate parks to ensure their protection for eventual park development. Upon designation as parks, management will be in accordance with approved master plans and under the general direction of the *Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies;*
- provide and encourage the protection of earth science features at areas known as "Deer River Metavolcanics" and "Oram Road Outcrop", outside of the provincial parks system;
- ensure that changes in the parks system are related directly to the distinctive nature of provincial parks. They will be complementary to, rather than competitive with, the private sector and other agencies;
- consider joint ventures with the private sector and other agencies (e.g. packaged weekend excursions, joint brochures) to better promote the local and regional tourism values of the parks system;
- continue to inventory areas of natural and scientific interest and to encourage appropriate protection for the identified values;
- where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public land managed by the ministry, the ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values;
- where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on private land, the ministry will ensure

MAP 6

BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

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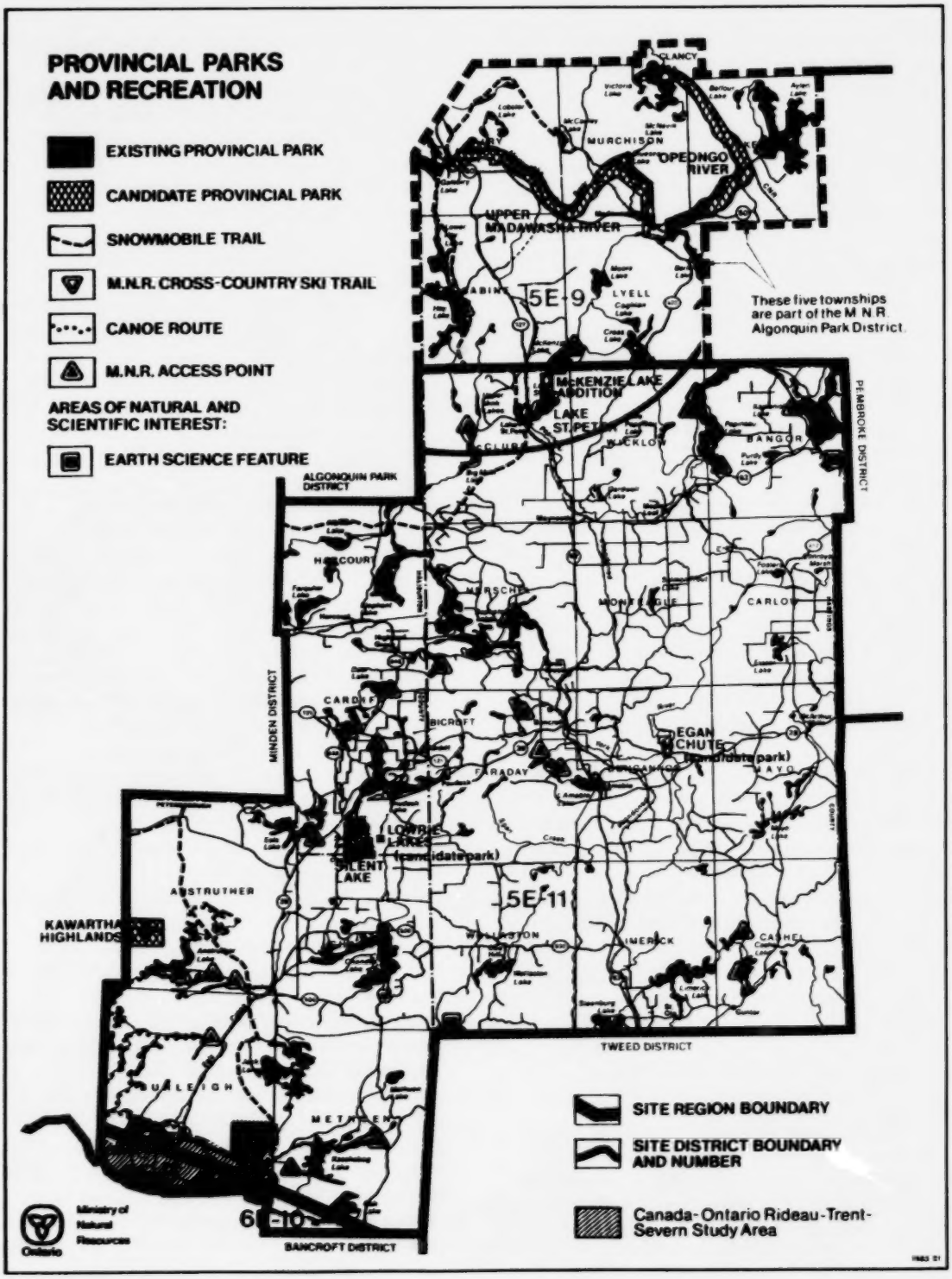


that landowners are aware of these features and seek cooperation in their protection. This does not indicate any intent of the ministry to acquire such land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land; and

- a registry of designated and protected areas of natural and scientific interest will be maintained.

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVES

The ministry's recreation management efforts, as identified in the previous three sections, are directed primarily to hunting, fishing, and provincial parks. There are a number of other recreation activities which the ministry carries out for which objectives have yet to be developed.

Tentative objectives for general recreation activities are:

- to provide and encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from day use to backcountry experiences;
- to identify, select, and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism.

2. DISCUSSION

Specific targets for general recreation in southern Ontario have not been established by the ministry. However, in the Algonquin Region, future demands for typical general recreation activities were developed to assist the district in retaining the option of providing additional opportunities and to support the maintenance of existing facilities. The ministry has relied in the past, and will continue to rely on other agencies and the private sector for the provision of many of these opportunities. This means that meeting future needs will be contingent upon the participation of these groups.

In Bancroft, future demand (to the year 2000) for selected general recreational activities appears to be as follows: 20,000 backcountry opportunities (240 kilometres of canoe routes); 138,000 snowmobiling opportunities (660 kilometres of trails); 38,000 cross-country skiing opportunities (85 kilometres); and 66,000 hiking opportunities.

Furthermore, to maintain consistency with the tentative objective, the district should give consideration to: the protection of natural and cultural features of provincial significance; and protection of the significant inland lakes recreation-tourism landscape and encouraging and supporting complementary private sector development.

Tourism is an important industry in the planning area. Increasing demands are expected for tourism and recreation activities on the Crown land base of the district. The ministry will attempt to meet these demands as it is part of the ministry's objective to provide on Crown land and encourage on private land, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries.

Some recreation opportunities are provided through the public access program. Of the 27 existing access points, 5 provide picnicking and swimming opportunities. The remainder are operated and maintained to achieve other ministry objectives.

Non-wilderness backcountry canoeing and camping opportunities are provided on maintained waterways in Burleigh and Anstruther Townships. These waterways are part of the ministry maintained North Kawartha canoe route system.

The ministry can contribute to the achievement of general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities.

Numerous groups and agencies also contribute to the achievement of these objectives by developing trails and other recreational facilities, and protecting significant natural and cultural resources.

The system of snowmobile trails in the Bancroft District attempts to provide, through the private sector, trail corridors from north to south, and east to west. Excellent cross-country skiing opportunities are concentrated on an extensive area of Crown land in Burleigh Township.

Map 6 illustrates the recreation opportunities available and Table 2 summarizes the tentative targets for Crown land recreation outside provincial parks in Bancroft District.

TABLE 2 OPPORTUNITIES AND TENTATIVE TARGETS FOR CROWN LAND RECREATION TO THE YEAR 2000

Recreation Activities	Current Opportunities (Length of trails)	Additional Opportunities (Length of trails)	Tentative Target Opportunities (Length of trails)
Backcountry Recreation	7,000 (50 km)	13,000 (190 km)	20,000 (240 km)
Snowmobiling	91,000 (440 km)	47,000 (220 km)	138,000 (660 km)
Cross-country skiing	41,000 (90 km)	14,000 (30 km)	55,000 (120 km)
Hiking	–	66,000 (270 km)	66,000 (270 km)

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- conduct ministry activities so as to maintain or enhance the quality of the recreation landscape of Bancroft District;
- retain existing canoe routes and trails, and designate additional routes and trails, to provide for increases in the demand for recreational activity as the need arises;
- ensure that portions of Burleigh and Anstruther Townships remain relatively remote in order that high quality backcountry recreation can continue to be provided to both residents and visitors;
- examine the access points which exist in the district and decide on retention or closure. Some new access points may also be necessary for fisheries purposes;
- assist groups and agencies by permitting development of recreational trails on appropriate public lands. The ministry will also maintain contact with local trail clubs, and will provide advice on the development and management of facilities by these and other suppliers of general recreation;
- participate in efforts to improve the coordination of recreation assistance programs. To this end, the ministry will cooperate with, and provide assistance to municipalities and private organizations in acquiring, planning and developing recreation areas and facilities;
- assist local agencies in the identification of provincially, regionally and locally significant features, protect such features on Crown land, and encourage their protection on private land through official plans and zoning by-laws; and
- ensure that options remain open on Crown land for the future development of general recreation activities.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

2. TARGET

Owing to the service-oriented nature of the program, specific targets have not been developed.

3. DISCUSSION

The ministry has a custodial responsibility to control uses and activities of Crown lands and waters and to ensure that the required resource base is suitably protected and managed. Map 7 identifies the general location of Crown and private land in the district.

Crown land in the district is not available for cottage development as a large amount of private land is available and suitable for this type of development.

In the event that disposition of Crown land for any purpose should occur, it will generally take place in accordance with the policies and designations of land use outlined in official plans, where they exist.

In terms of water management, there are 30 water control structures within the planning area. Of these, 16 are controlled by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 5 are controlled jointly by the ministry with either the Crowe Valley Conservation Authority or the Bancroft Public Utilities Commission, and 9 are controlled by other agencies such as Ontario Hydro, Parks Canada, and the Municipality of Bicroft. The objectives being achieved through management of these facilities vary. Some of the objectives are maintenance of water levels for recreation, low flow augmentation, hydro generation, fisheries management, flood control and transportation.

The overall strategy for land administration is to act in a coordinating role in presenting ministry concerns to the public and outside agencies, and to administer all Crown lands and waters in the best public interest. As such, land administration is an important means to implement all other ministry programs.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- dispose of Crown land consistent with legislation (e.g. *Mining Act, Public Lands Act*) and the policies and guidelines outlined in this document. Disposition should be generally consistent with municipal official plans and zoning by-laws. Furthermore, disposition should complement private land development;
- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in the land by:
  - controlling unauthorized occupation of Crown land; and
  - ensuring orderly use of Crown land;
- make Crown land available for development, if:
  - land of similar capability, suitability and site characteristics is not available privately;
  - disposition will not result in competition with the sale of private land;
  - disposition will not result in restrictions on adjacent resource use; and
  - disposition will not result in a conflict with other ministry objectives;
- not provide additional hunt camp locations on Crown land. However, authority for existing camp locations will be maintained unless continued use of such sites would conflict with ministry programs;
- acquire private land to meet ministry objectives;
- maintain waste disposal sites on Crown land for public use in unorganized townships in accordance with approved waste management plans;
- implement the appropriate requirements of the *Algonquin Park Master Plan* within 1 mile of the boundary of Algonquin Park;
- in the acquisition of properties in the Algonquin Park buffer zone, give priority to

MAP 7

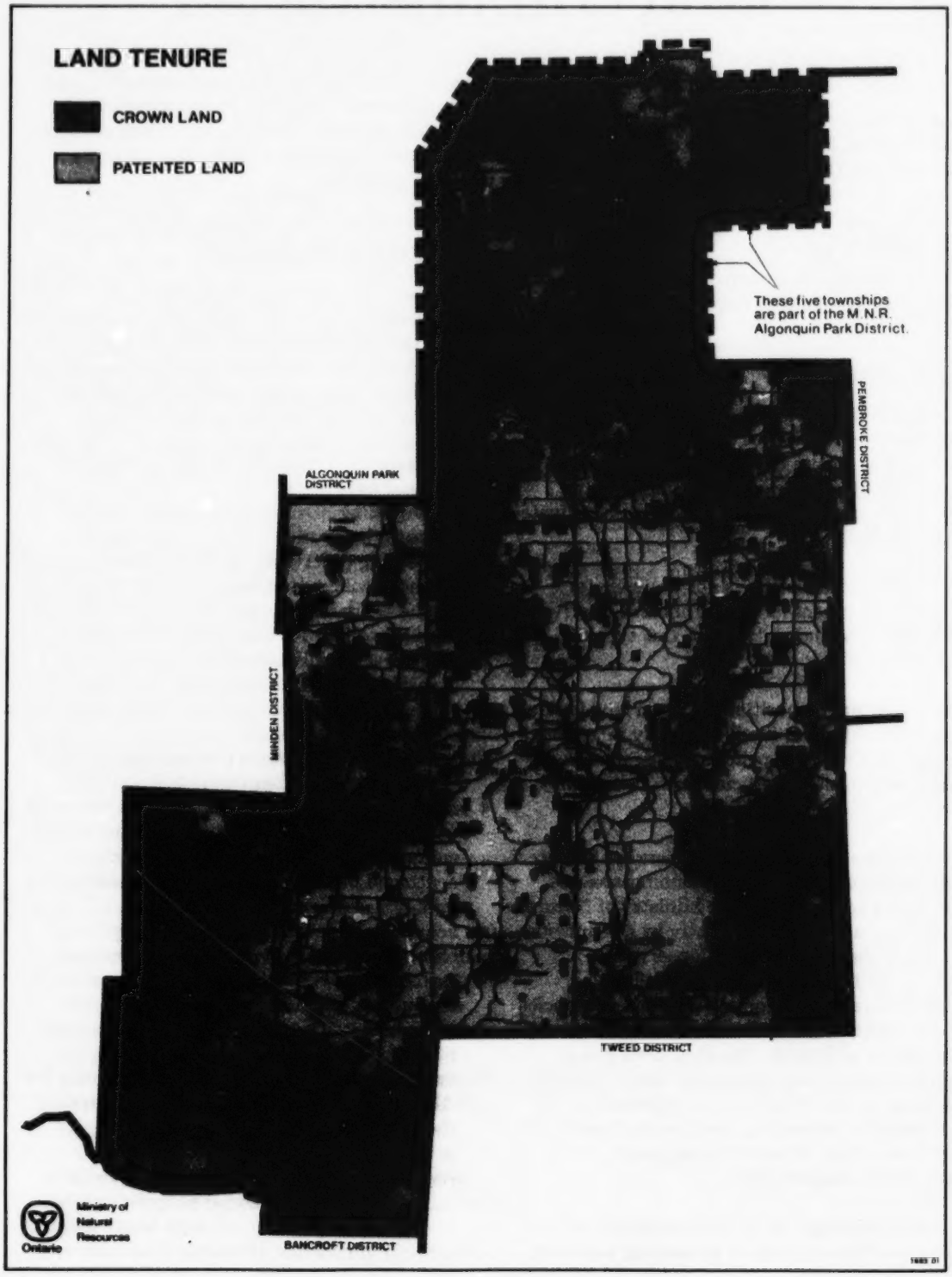
BANCROFT DISTRICT

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

N

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways



those which have the greatest impact on existing or planned recreational use;
  - only dispose of Crown lands within the Algonquin Park buffer zone where necessary to meet the requirements of timber licencees;
- review and provide input to the plans and proposals of other agencies and the public to ensure that they will not adversely affect the ministry's ability to achieve its objectives, and to ensure that the provincial hazard lands policy is incorporated to prevent loss of life and to minimize property damage and social disruption;
- manage ministry controlled regulatory dams to enhance achievement of program targets by:
  - maintaining water elevations within limits jointly agreed upon by the ministry and the public concerned. Where these structures directly influence adjacent lake trout fisheries, water levels will be maintained at or above an established minimum from September 15 to June 1; and
  - managing water levels and flows on Baptiste Lake on a priority basis, as follows:
    - minimize downstream flooding hazards in Bancroft Village;
    - provide a minimum of 6 c.m.s. (200 c.f.s.) flow for Bancroft Public Utilities Commission; and then
    - maintain Baptiste Lake water levels, first for the G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd. water intake, then for beaches and docks.

  As this dam directly influences a walleye fishery, the ministry will attempt to maintain stable high levels from April 1 to May 31 of each year, recognizing the other three over-riding needs; and
- cooperate with private dam owners, the Crowe Valley Conservation Authority, and other water control agencies to encourage appropriate water levels in lake trout lakes from September 15 to June 1, and to provide stable water levels at walleye spawning sites from April 1 to May 31.

To achieve ministry objectives a high degree of management integration must occur. This is necessary both in the use of the resource and, in the delivery of programs.

Multiple use resource management will be carried out and the objectives of a number of programs will be achieved in the same area. However, it is recognized that some activities are not compatible and that separation of activities may be necessary.

Where restrictions involve large areas of land or water, special designation of these areas may be necessary. Where restrictions involve relatively small areas of land and water, special identification may not be necessary but the sites must be protected by special management.

The principle of management integration is reflected throughout the preceding section on specific policies. In addition, the following policies on: significant program areas; areas of special interest; modified management areas; access road construction on public land; and general resource areas are designed to assist the ministry in the achievement of its program objectives.

A: significant program areas

1. OBJECTIVE

The Ministry of Natural Resources in Bancroft District will seek to protect significant program areas.

2. DISCUSSION

Significant program areas are sites which clearly contribute to the achievement of ministry targets, and which may require some measure of protection or management if targets are to be achieved.

Significant program areas are normally small site specific features. Examples are: spawning beds and nursery areas for fish, habitat of endangered species, representative plant communities, geological features, cultural and historical features. These sites are not specifically designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* since:

- some sites (e.g. eagle nests) are very sensitive to human activity, and may be endangered by general knowledge of their locations; and
- inventories are incomplete.

As new sites or resource areas are identified, they will be treated as significant program areas.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

In the Bancroft District:

- the ministry will protect significant program areas when undertaking its activities and will encourage the protection of such sites on private lands through the municipal planning process;
- ministry activities proposed within 300 metres (1,000 feet) of a significant program area will

require approval of the District Manager; and
- municipalities will be encouraged to consider the protection of these sites on private lands.

B: areas of special interest

1. OBJECTIVE

The Ministry of Natural Resources in Bancroft District will attempt to carry out its management activities such that areas of special interest are not threatened.

2. DISCUSSION

Areas of special interest include site specific features and resources of public interest which are not specifically related to program targets. Examples include: unique site specific habitat for wildlife other than endangered species or species specifically managed for hunting and trapping.

The ministry will not oppose private development based upon the protection of these areas of special interest.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

In the Bancroft District, the ministry will:
- maintain an up-to-date listing and mapping for consideration in resource management and use to ensure that ministry activities do not unnecessarily destroy these features; and
- identify areas of special interest to municipalities and other agencies.

C: modified management areas

1. OBJECTIVE

Modified management areas will normally be provided on Crown land, and encouraged on private land, on all shorelands. Modified management areas may also be provided or encouraged in other areas such as along roads and designated trails.

The purpose of modified management areas is to maintain or improve resource values such as:
- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments; and
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites.

2. DISCUSSION

Modified management areas are areas of land surrounding specific facilities, activity areas, or resource features, wherein certain resource management activities or land uses are either prohibited or constrained to ensure that objectives

for adjacent facilities are not impaired.

Modified management areas will normally be managed by a two-zone concept, particularly along shorelands, where the inner zone is one of minimal disturbance and the outer zone is an area of more general use, and where certain aspects of management are carefully monitored.

They have the dual advantage of enhancing the quality of recreation and tourism in areas where resource extraction is occurring and of allowing resource extraction to be an accepted use in areas identified primarily for recreation and other uses.

Modified management areas placed along major transportation and access routes, on recreational lakes and waterways and on some of the major trails, contribute to the maintenance of the recreation landscape.

Modified management areas ensure unhindered passage on recreational trail systems, a variety of habitat conditions and therefore the opportunity for greater wildlife variety; and protection for fisheries by maintaining shade, and by minimizing siltation and nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes with significant fisheries values. Furbearers are also protected by the retention of cover along the shorelines of waterbodies.

Public opposition in the past has prevented or severely hindered mineral exploration and the management and extraction of natural resources. Modified management areas contribute in a positive way to reducing conflicts between land uses, thereby ensuring continued opportunities for resource management.

As the name implies, modified management areas are not 'no use zones' where all land uses or activities are prohibited. Instead, the prime purpose or intent of a modified management area is to provide for the diminishing effects of one conflicting land use with another.

The exact nature of modified management areas and their size will vary related to site conditions, the feature or resource being protected, and the activity from which it is separated.

Along all shorelands, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area[1] will normally be provided or encouraged. The extent of the two zones along shorelines will vary with local conditions such as topography,[2] soils and the nature of resource values being protected.

Along provincially and municipally maintained roads, and along ministry access roads with existing or potential for significant recreational use, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area may be provided or encouraged where appropriate.[3]

Along permanent or designated trails and portages, a 35 metre (115 foot) modified management area may be provided and encouraged where necessary.

Modified management areas will also be provided or encouraged for areas or sites which clearly contribute to achievement of ministry targets and which may require some measure of protection if targets are to be achieved. Examples include habitat of endangered species and deer wintering areas.[4]

Modified management areas may be provided for special features such as cultural and historical sites, earth and life science resources and other resources of public interest which are not specifically related to program targets.[5] They may also be provided around recreation or tourism resources or establishments.

It is recognized that there may be many cases along roads, and trails or adjacent to important resources where modified management areas are neither necessary nor desirable. There may be other instances where it is necessary to exceed

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(1) Measured on the ground from the treed edge adjacent to the shore.

(2) For instance, the width of the minimum disturbance zone along shorelands should vary with slope as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	*Width of Minimum Disturbance Zone*
0	*15m (50 feet)*
10	*30m (100 feet)*
20	*40m (130 feet)*
30	*50m (165 feet)*
40	*60m (200 feet)*

(3) Setbacks are measured from the edge of the road right-of-way.

(4) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided in General Resource Areas and Significant Program Areas.

(5) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided under Areas of Special Interest.

the extent of modified management areas identified above in the establishment of either the inner or outer zone.

There is flexibility to develop modified management areas according to site conditions and to the values being protected. Ultimately, each situation will be judged on its own merits.

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3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- management prescriptions will be developed and will be available for public review. For forest management activities, such prescriptions will be identified in operating plans, annual plans, and conditions stipulated in licences and cutting approvals;
- a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to shoreland areas, with special reference to stream crossings;
- management prescriptions will be reviewed by all programs and approved by the District Manager. This review will be guided by each program's specific requirements;
- where the two zones are set out, the standards for management normally will be:

  Minimum Disturbance Zone
  - timber extraction and the construction of roads normally will not be permitted. However, in special circumstances, consideration may be given to discrete removal of selected individual trees, or the carrying out of specific management to maintain stand vigour associated with modified management area objectives, such as cover maintenance and recreation aesthetics. The accumulation of slash, skid trails and roads and the operation of mechanized equipment normally will be prohibited;
  - the extraction of aggregate within this zone will not be permitted. However, in circumstances of critical supply, a gravel pit may be opened up to within 30 metres (100 feet) of a waterbody and 30 metres (100 feet) of a municipal or provincial roadway for a short time under strict site plan control, including rehabilitation suited to the site;
  - management efforts in this zone will be directed toward ensuring the mineral exploration activity takes place in accordance with the general intent and purpose of the zone. In this regard, a public information program will be initiated, and special guidelines will be developed for use by the mining industry; and
  - mine development on the surface, except for certain support functions, will generally not be permitted within 120 metres (400 feet) of waterbodies, or 90 metres (150 feet) of provincial highways. Accordingly, surface rights will not normally be granted in mining leases within such areas.

  General Use Zone
  - within the general use zones, resource management activities will be permitted subject to the use of techniques which are more sensitive to associated land uses (being buffered) than standard levels of resource management. Resource extraction activities will be permitted only where management systems can be developed that permit resource extraction, while clearly achieving the objective of resource protection; and

- modified management prescriptions will not be applied on the McCauley Lake-Whitney-Lake St. Peter Recreation Trail where forest resources have already been committed to licenced forest operators.

D: ministry access road construction on public land

1. OBJECTIVE

Access roads will be developed and maintained to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources, taking into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario and other general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses.

2. DISCUSSION

Access roads are essential for resource management and extraction. To meet resource production targets, new access roads must be developed in areas which are presently poorly served by roads.

There are, at present, approximately 310 kilometres (192 miles) of ministry forest access roads in the planning area that are built to all-weather standards.

Small, relatively remote areas still exist in the Bancroft District in Burleigh and Anstruther Townships. These areas provide high quality recreation experiences in a relatively remote setting. Public recreation access must remain difficult if these areas are to continue to provide such experiences. When access roads are built for timber or mining purposes, they will not be open for recreational use.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

Access road construction and maintenance will be guided by the following ministry standards:

- access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved ministry land use guidelines, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, a multi-year plan for road access will be prepared for the Bancroft District;
- access road plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement, if any, for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  - to avoid lake access, where appropriate;
  - to provide controlled access; or
  - to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

In addition, the ministry will:

- construct an additional 400 kilometres (250 miles) of all-weather roads on Crown land to facilitate resource management and achievement of targets and objectives, as identified in five year forest operating plans; and
- permit roads to be built across Crown land to provide access to private land. However, such use must not conflict with other ministry objectives.

E: general resource areas

The *Bancroft District Land Use Guidelines* identify how the Ministry may use public lands and influence the use of private land.

Six "general resource areas" have been identified in Bancroft District (Map 9 — back pocket). For each of these, direction has been provided for ministry management activities which could take place.

The designation of these general resource areas recognizes:

- the unique sensitivity of some sites (e.g. deer yards);
- that areas may shift over time, freeing some areas from special management requirements, but leading to the establishment of new ones; and
- the wide range of special management requirements associated with various resource concerns.

Resource areas have been designated throughout the district including Crown and private land. On Crown land, the management prescriptions for the area indicates the action which may be practiced by the ministry. On private land, the management prescription for the area indicates the actions which the ministry wishes to encourage in support of its objectives for resource management. With respect to private land, the ministry will develop and carry out advisory and assistance programs; and provide input to municipal plans and by-laws, and plans of other agencies.

1. AREA A — MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA

a. Description
This area includes most of the Bancroft District.

b. Intent
To provide and encourage provision of a wide variety of resource production and recreation opportunities. Within this area, integrated resource management principles will be fully practiced.

c. Management Strategy
Commercial forest management will be essential in this area to allow the ministry to meet forestry targets.

Other activities to occur in this area include: mineral aggregate extraction; mineral exploration and extraction; fisheries management; wildlife management; and general recreation management.

Ministry management will be in accordance with the policies, and strategies identified in preceding sections of this report.

On private land in this management area, the ministry will encourage wise management through advisory services and assistance to landowners. Multiple use management principles will be stressed.

2. AREA B — EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Description
This management area consists of three provincial parks: Lake St. Peter in McClure Township, Silent Lake in Cardiff Township, and Petroglyphs in Burleigh Township.

b. Intent
To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural, and recreation environments through continued designation and management of these parks in the provincial parks system.

c. Management Strategy
These parks will be managed and operated according to their respective master plans prepared under the general direction of the Ontario Provincial Parks planning and management policies. Only uses provided for in the master plans will be permitted.

Consideration will be given to reviewing the

existing master plan for Petroglyphs Provincial Park to provide for deer range management, recognizing that this management remains secondary to historical objectives of the park.

Development of park facilities adjacent to lake trout lakes in Silent Lake and Lake St. Peter Provincial Parks will be permitted consistent with the fisheries policy on page 17.

3. AREA C—CANDIDATE PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Description

The Lake St. Peter Park extension (McKenzie Lake Reserve) and the following five candidate parks are included in this management area: the Kawartha Highlands park in Anstruther Township, Lowrie Lakes located to the east of Silent Lake Provincial Park in Cardiff Township, Egan Chute in Dungannon Township, Upper Madawaska River Park Reserve in Airy and Murchison Townships, and Opeongo River (largely) in Dickens Township.

During the planning period, these candidate parks may be given official status as provincial parks.

Except for analysis of mineral potential, resource values of other programs have been assessed. This assessment indicates that these candidate sites do not generally conflict with the long-term achievement of other program objectives. However, some sites contain resources that have already been committed to other uses such as a resort being developed on private land on the Madawaska River. In addition, there are existing uses occurring within the area such as hunting and trapping. Both previous commitments and existing uses require special consideration prior to regulation.

b. Intent

To manage the sites to ensure that park values are protected. Uses which are compatible with park values will be encouraged or permitted as interim uses. Uses which are incompatible with park values will be restricted or prohibited. Once established as a provincial park, Kawartha Highlands will be managed by Minden District.

c. Management Strategy

Ultimate management will depend on the decision to bring these areas into regulation. In the meantime, interim management guidelines will be developed. In keeping with these, uses including the following may be permitted:

- mineral exploration with appropriate controls or guidelines;
- hunting, trapping, fishing and general recreation, providing these activities are consistent with maintaining potential park values; and
- deer range management in the proposed Opeongo River Park. As deer habitat management is critical to the achievement of big game targets, its continuance will be recommended following regulation.

Long-term forestry commitments will be phased out. Short-term commitments may be given at the discretion of the District Manager if this does not interfere with proposed future recreation and protection activities. Commitments will not be given if the activity is contrary to the management intent.

Upon regulation, it is recommended that hunting continue in the Opeongo and Upper Madawaska Waterway parks and that commercial tourism continue in the Rapid Lake area of the Upper Madawaska Waterway Park.

The disposition of Crown land will not be permitted.

Aggregate extraction except as required for park development will not be permitted.

The construction of permanent roadways and trails will not be permitted except as required for park development purposes. Temporary roads may be developed during interim management.

4. AREA D—WINTER DEER RANGE

a. Description

Within the planning area there are nine important winter deer yarding areas. They are distributed throughout the district and significant parts of the yards are located on private land.

Achievement of the big game hunting opportunity target is contingent on maintenance and enhancement of these areas to provide for increased deer populations.

b. Intent

To provide for increased deer populations and consequently for increased quality of hunting opportunities, to maintain and enhance conifer cover and feed, and to ensure relatively undisturbed deer populations during critical winter periods.

c. Management Strategy

All activities on Crown land within deer yards will be consistent with wildlife management objectives and deer yard management plans when they are approved. Wise deer yard management will be encouraged on private land.

The district will encourage the management of deer yarding areas on private land consistent with the requirements of winter deer populations.

Controlled aggregate extraction may be permitted outside of critical conifer stands at the discretion of the District Manager. Restrictions will be placed on timing and extent of such operations. Rehabilitation may be required.

Mineral exploration can occur on Crown land. Exploration guidelines will be developed which ensure that the canopy cover is not destroyed. Adherence to the guidelines for mineral exploration on Crown land and private land will be encouraged.

Roads may be permitted in cases of critical need, provided they are constructed to minimum standards, are seasonal, avoid important conifer cover, and are subject to access restrictions as required by the Wildlife Supervisor.

Recreation trails may be permitted subject to the review of the Wildlife Supervisor and approval of the District Manager.

Logging may take place in deer yards subject to approved deer management plans. In the interim, as deer yard management plans are not expected to be approved until 1983, logging may take place at the discretion of the District Manager, upon consultation with the Wildlife Supervisor. Logging should take place primarily to enhance habitat for deer, and secondarily to contribute toward achievement of forestry objectives and targets. Logging will be subject to the policies and general management intent outlined in the wildlife program policy section (pages 19 to 22) and the following:

- disturbance from logging in hardwood stands and on the periphery of conifer stands which results in hardwood release and the creation of browse species desirable for deer is encouraged;
- clear cutting in poplar stands is encouraged;
- hemlock, oak and cedar stands should be maintained; and
- 70 percent tree crown closure will be provided in critical locations within conifer stands.

Hunting and trapping will be permitted on all Crown lands within deer yards except in the Peterborough Game Preserve and provincial parks having a restrictive classification. Access to private land for these activities will be encouraged.

Other less restricted uses include viewing and general Crown land recreation. The granting of tenure on Crown land (except for licencing in conjunction with a permitted use) will not be permitted.

5. AREA E—RESTRICTED ACCESS AREAS

a. Description

This management area consists of three parcels of Crown land located in Burleigh and Anstruther Townships which, in comparison with the remainder of the planning area, are relatively inaccessible. A number of resource management activities currently take place in these areas, and the remoteness of the sites presents an excellent opportunity for the provision of high quality recreation opportunities.

b. Intent

To provide continued opportunities for high quality recreation opportunities in a relatively remote setting in the planning area.

c. Management Strategy

Management of these remote areas will be in accordance with management guidelines and policies as outlined in other sections of this document.

No new roads will be permitted except those absolutely essential for resource extraction, and such roads will not be open to the public.

Any access which is provided to these areas will be planned and developed in accordance with the roads policy outlined on page 37.

6. AREA F—WETLAND

a. Description

This management area consists of the western portion of the Conroy Marsh in Carlow Township.

b. Intent

To maintain or encourage the maintenance of the significant wetland area within Conroy Marsh.

c. Management Strategy

Most of this area falls within the Pembroke District.

All activities on Crown land within the portion of the Conroy Marsh that falls within the Bancroft District will follow the approved management guidelines and policies set out by Pembroke District which are:

- all management activities will be undertaken in such a manner as to minimize possible impacts on the marsh; and
- the district will attempt to influence the use of private land, such that development is compatible with wildlife management.

V APPLICATION

This section identifies how the district will apply the strategies identified in this report.

1. GENERAL

Through intensive management, emphasis on extension assistance, and public information programs, the district will be able to achieve the ministry targets in Bancroft District. This requires, however, that program activities be carried out in a manner which addresses the intent of this document.

The responsibility for the means to apply these *Land Use Guidelines* are identified throughout this document. To summarize, ministry objectives will be achieved in Bancroft District through:

- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under Section 35 of the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- through specific conditions, (e.g. road and modified management area guidelines), incorporated in permits, licences, leases and easements issued under the authority of various Provincial Acts, (e.g. the *Public Lands Act, Mining Act, Crown Timber Act,);*
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Conservation Authorities, and Agriculture and Food; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

Management and operational plans are long range in nature and outline ministry objectives regarding programs (e.g. forestry, wildlife, fisheries) and resource management areas. Such plans must have due regard for the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines* and will provide more specific direction for the management and use of land and resources. Existing management and operating plans which do not address the intent of this document will be appropriately amended.

Plan review and input is the means whereby the ministry ensures, to the extent possible, that plans of outside agencies and the ministry are compatible. The ministry will continue to actively review the plans of, and provide input to the plans of municipalities, other ministries, outside agencies, and the private sector. The ministry will specifically encourage designation of areas as proposed in these *Land Use Guidelines* and necessary to ministry target achievement as "primary resource areas", or similar designation, with supporting policies for use and/or protection. Such resources include: site class 1, 2 and 3 tolerant hardwood and pine; important aggregate resources; deer yards; and significant program areas.

The ministry's legislative authority (e.g. *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act;* and *Public Lands Act*) will be used to provide the wise use and management of all resources on Crown land in accordance with the policies, general spirit and intent of this document.

Management of public land alone will not permit achievement of ministry targets nor will it provide sufficient resources to meet the anticipated future needs of resource products and tourism industries and of recreationists. Achievement of ministry targets is dependent upon good resource management practices on private land.

The ministry will pursue agreements with private landowners, and municipalities to ensure achievement of the policies, objectives and targets contained in this document for those resources found on private land.

Major ministry efforts will be directed toward:

- assisting and encouraging landowners to manage their land to provide natural resource benefits; and
- influencing municipal decisions regarding private land use, such that important resources remain potentially available for resource extraction and recreation.

Efforts will be directed toward private land management as follows:

- landowners will be encouraged to adopt management and land use practices which:
  - result in potential production of high quality saw and veneer logs;
  - result in the area of tolerant hardwoods and softwoods being maintained or increased;
  - do not remove significant aggregate resources and, which do not result in the use of high quality aggregate where low quality would suffice;
  - maintain adequate canopy closure and adequate browse within deer yarding areas;
  - protect significant program areas; and
  - provide modified management areas similar to those established by the ministry; and
- staff providing advisory services or assistance will be aware of the objectives and needs of all programs of the ministry.

Within the planning area, a number of existing uses on Crown land may not be consistent with the overall management direction and intent of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Examples might include: a licence to a forest industry, committing to it forest resources within a management area for which the retention of hemlock and other conifer cover is prescribed; or a hunt camp located in a management area prescribed for protection so that it retains the potential for designation of a park.

The abandonment of these commitments, upon approval of these *Land Use Guidelines*, is not necessarily advocated. Present incompatible activities may be phased out over time.

2. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER AGENCY PLANS

a. General Status of *Land Use Guidelines*
The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

b. Relationship with Municipalities
The *Land Use Guidelines* will serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning.

The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests such as critical winter deer yards. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land indicated as preferred in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for in the Planning Act.

c. Conservation Authorities
Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water related land management programs.

The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Crowe Valley Conservation Authority is the only one in the Bancroft District.

Conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long-term direction of all authority programs. The primary purpose of conservation authorities in flood and erosion control complements the ministry's programs. Other conservation authority programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation supplement the efforts of the ministry. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

d. Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement Board
The governments of Canada and Ontario have

approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources—the Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor. The implication and the attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the cooperation of all interests in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing many of the approved policies. For other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Bancroft District, this document proposes land use activities which comply with the CORTS policies. The districts' review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS policies.

e. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
The ministry recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production.

Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long-term use of these lands for agriculture—should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

f. Ministry of the Environment
The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and will work closely with that ministry in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources.

The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines, in this regard, related to water quality and fisheries issues.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a lake with respect to meeting the Ontario Government's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

g. Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
The ministry recognizes the importance of sites of historical or cultural significance. The ministry will work with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to identify known sites and to establish appropriate management prescriptions.

h. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
The ministry recognizes the significant contribution of recreational and tourism pursuits to the social well-being of residents of the province. In fact, part of this ministry's outdoor recreation objective is to ensure a continuous contribution to our economy from tourism and to maintain the significant recreational values of the area.

The ministry will cooperate with and assist the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the tourist industry in encouraging tourism development where appropriate.

APPENDICES

A: target distribution

TABLE A1 ASSIGNMENT OF TARGETS BETWEEN THE BANCROFT DISTRICT AND THE SIX TOWNSHIPS FROM ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT

Program	Targets for the Bancroft District Planning Unit	Targets for the Six Township Unit
Forestry		
a) annual production	0.35 million cubic metres (12.25 million cubic feet)	0.11 million cubic metres (3.65 million cubic feet)
Aggregate		
a) minimum supply	10.03 million cubic metres (11.11 million cubic feet)	1.41 million cubic metres (1.56 million cubic feet)
Fisheries		
a) fishing opportunities	0.73 million	0.09 million
b) annual cold water production	14 percent	—
c) annual warm water production	86 percent	—
d) annual bait harvest	87,000 dozen	2,025 dozen
Wildlife		
a) annual fur harvest	28,000 pelts	1,500 pelts
b) big game hunting	44,500 opportunities	7,500 opportunities
c) small game hunting	59,000 opportunities	3,000 opportunities
d) waterfowl hunting	19,000 opportunities	1,000 opportunities
Provincial Parks		
a) swimming opportunities	22,000 at Silent Lake	—
b) picnicking opportunities	9,000 (or 42 picnic tables) at Silent Lake	—
	7,000 (or 33 picnic tables) at Petroglyphs	—
c) car camping opportunities	45,000 (or 208 campsites) at Silent Lake	—
	5,000 (or 25 campsites) at Kawartha Highlands candidate park	—
d) backcountry opportunities	—	2,000 (or 54.0 km of canoe route) in Madawaska and Opeongo River candidate parks
General Recreation(1)		
a) backcountry opportunities	20,000 (or 240 km) of canoe route	—
b) snowmobiling opportunities	102,000 (or 490 km) of trail	36,000 (or 170 km) of trail
c) cross-country skiing opportunities	—	28,000 (or 60 km) of trail
d) hiking opportunities	44,000 (or 180 km) of trail	22,000 (or 90 km) of trail

(1) General Recreation targets for the 'Six Township Planning Area' represents 56 percent of the original targets initially proposed for the nine townships in Algonquin Park District outside of the Park.

B: highlights of the ministry's public consultation program

Two series of public meetings were held during the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines* to solicit the input of all interested persons or groups.

The first series of meetings was held in 1980, at the time of the collection of background information. Meetings were held with individual municipalities and special interest groups between January and July, 1980. Ministry staff outlined the purpose of ministry planning and identified the process for the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

At this stage in the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines*, open houses were also held. These were held in Bancroft on October 17 and 18, 1980. Municipalities, special interest groups and the general public were given the opportunity to comment on the background information and on the planning process itself.

The second series of meetings, held in the summer of 1982, encouraged public comment on a draft *Land Use Strategy*. All municipalities were contacted and several meetings were held.

Tabloids summarizing the draft *Strategy* were distributed to all homeowners and were made available throughout the district, and three open houses; August 6 in Apsley, August 14 in Bancroft and August 20 in Whitney; were widely advertised.

A total of 620 draft *Land Use Strategies*, 600 comment sheets and 8000 tabloids were distributed to allow as many individuals and special interest groups the opportunity of reviewing and responding to the material before the *District Land Use Guidelines* were finalized.

Most responses to the draft *Bancroft Strategy* were in the form of documented comments/ conversations between Ministry of Natural Resouces' staff and the public at the open houses.

The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the proposed *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager.

Copies of all comment sheets received by the district are available for viewing at the Bancroft District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Tables B1 and B2 (following) show the number of contacts made and responses received.

TABLE B1 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS (up to November 1, 1982)

Form of Contact	Number of Contacts
Number of Background Information Open Houses	2
Background Open House Attendance	95
Number of Draft Strategy Open Houses	4
Draft Strategy Open House Attendance	240
Comment Sheets Distributed	600
Draft Strategies Distributed	620
Telephone Calls Received	4
Speeches Made	0
Meetings with Counties, Community Planning Boards, and Municipalities	
Background Information	4
Draft Land Use Strategy	4
Meetings with Conservation Authorities	0
Meetings with other Agencies	
Background Information	0
Draft Land Use Strategy	0
Meetings with Interest Groups	
Background Information	1
Draft Land Use Strategy	1
Interviews with Media Regarding Draft Land Use Strategy	3

TABLE B2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES (up to November 1, 1982)

Response Documentation \ Category of Respondent	Total	Individual	Conservation Authority	Government Agency	Municipality	Interest Group[1]	Industry[1] (Company or Association)
Background Open House Comment Sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Background Open House Record of Conversation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draft Strategy Open House Record of Conversation	169	169	—	—	—	—	—
Draft Strategy Comment Sheet	16	6	1	—	1	6	2
Letter/Brief	19	12	—	3	—	4	—
Record of Conversation Office Visit/Telephone Call	6	5	—	—	—	1	—
Meetings on Strategy Record of Conversation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
File Memo	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	214	194	1	3	3	11	2

(1) Responses included in the Interest Group and Industry columns were received from official representatives.

Backcountry Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas accessible only on foot or by manually powered watercraft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in ministry land use guidelines which may be given official status as a park at some future date.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Cold Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support cold water fish species including: trout, whitefish, and cisco.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province. The term refers to both land which has never been sold and land which has been re-acquired. In this report, public land and Crown land are used synonymously.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial significance have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, marten, fox, raccoon, wolf and lynx.

Geological Environment
A discrete period of time characterized by distinctive geological and geomorphological processes, climatic conditions, and plant and animal life or its absence, which is represented by identifiable features on or below the earth's surface.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Lands
Lands which, because of their physical characteristics in combination with their location, present a risk for their occupants; including loss of life, property damage, and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Historical Theme Segment
A theme segment represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of

time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Licence of Occupation
A licence giving permission to use and occupy Crown land for a specific purpose.

Life Science Site
Crown or private land where a natural habitat of provincial significance has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Management Plan
A detailed plan identifying how a resource is to be managed consisting of specific guidelines for the achievement of policies, targets, and objectives.

Metavolcanics
Volcanic rock having undergone heat and pressure changes since they were formed.

Mineral Aggregate
Composed of gravel, sand and stone.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources, to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Nepheline Syenite
A crystalline rock used primarily in the manufacturing of glass and ceramics.

Net Merchantable Timber
The volume of wood remaining in a tree after deductions are made for tops, stumps, and defect.

Objective
A quantifiable and attainable end which the ministry's efforts are intended to accomplish.

Occasion
A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (including human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
An area of productive forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Productive Forest Land
Land bearing or capable of bearing timber of merchantable character and not withdrawn from such use.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets (usually of an individual program, except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence (e.g. gravel extraction followed by residential development).

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Staking
Claiming a title or right to a parcel of Crown land by placing posts identifying a parcel of land pursuing mineral exploration to satisfy the legal requirements of the *Mining Act*.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Tolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak, and white ash. The term "tolerant" refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Warm Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support warm water fish species such as yellow perch, pike, rock and smallmouth bass.

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.

MAP 8

BANCROFT DISTRICT

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

5 0 5 20 Kilometres

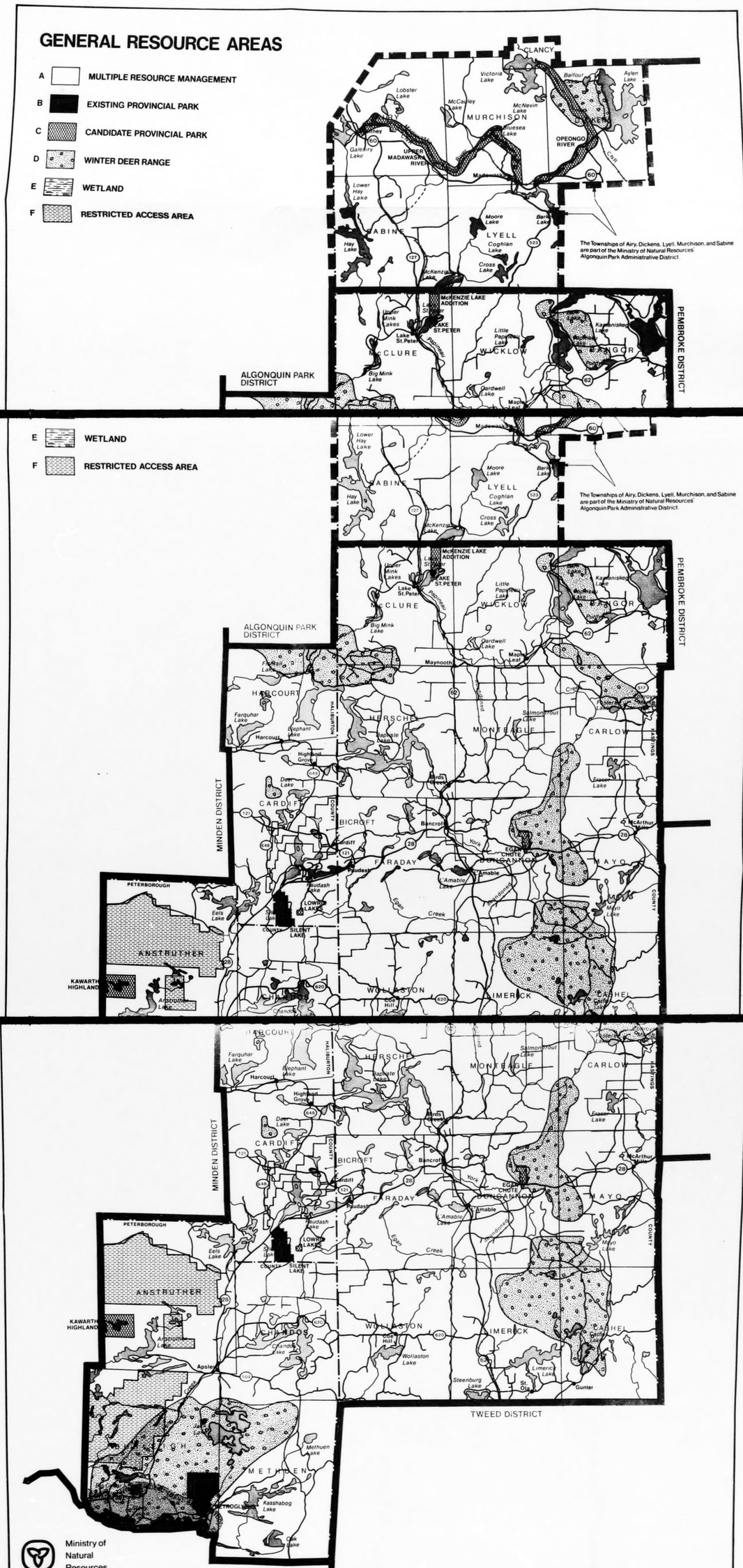
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

1: 250000

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- Area included for District Planning
- County, District
- Village, Township
- Community
- Provincial Park
- Provincial Highways
- Other Roads
- Railways

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

- A MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- B EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARK
- C CANDIDATE PROVINCIAL PARK
- D WINTER DEER RANGE
- E WETLAND
- F RESTRICTED ACCESS AREA



Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

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